Thursday,
26th July, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME V, 1956

(16th July to 10th August 1956

THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1956

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

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Abdus Sattar, Shri (Kalna-Katwa).

Achal Singh, Seth [Agra Distt. (West)].

Achalu, Shri Sunkam (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Achint Ram, Lala (Hissar).

Achuthan, Shri K. T. (Crangannur).

Agarawal, Shri Hoti Lal [Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—(West) *cum* Jhansi Distt.—(North)].

Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal [Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—(East)].

Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).

Akarpuri, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdaspur).

Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).

Altekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North Satara).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Goalpara-Garo Hills).

Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-Mahasu).

Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).

Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah (Bidar).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Asthana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh Distt.—West).

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Tirupati).

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Rampur Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—West).

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea *cum* Santhal Parganas).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja-Raigarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Badam Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun Distt.—West).

Bagdi, Shri Magan Lal (Mahasamund).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Erode—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balasubramaniam, Shri S. (Madurai).

Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahr).

Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshah Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Banerjee, Shri Durga Charan (Midnapore-Jhargram).

Bansal, Shri Ghamandi Lal (Jhajjar-Rewari).

Bansilal, Shri (Jaipur).

Barman, Shri Upendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Barupal, Shri Panna Lall (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tumkur).

Basu, Shri A. K. (North Bengal).

Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond Harbour).

Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna *cum* Shahabad).

Bhakt Darshan, Shri [Garhwal Distt.—(East) *cum* Moradabad Distt.—(North-East)]

Bharati, Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo (Yeotmal).

Bhargava, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer South).

Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das (Gurgaon).

Bhartiya, Shri Shaligram Ramchandra (West Khandesh).

Bhatkar, Shri Laxman Shrawan (Buldana-Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

B—*contd.*

Bhatt, Shri Chandrashanker (Broach).

Bhawani Singh, Shri (Barmer-Jalore).

Bhawanji, Shri (Kutch West).

Bheekha Bhai, Shri (Banswara—Dungarpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhonsle, Shri Jagannathrao Krishna Rao (Ratnagiri North).

Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).

Birbal Singh, Shri [Jaunpur Distt.—(East)].

Biren Dutt, Shri (Tripura West).

Bogawat, Shri U. R. (Ahmednagar South).

Boovaraghasamy, Shri V. (Perambalur).

Borkar, Shrimati Anusayabai (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Borooah, Shri Dev Kanta (Nowgong).

Bose, Shri P. C. (Manbhum North).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya East).

Brohmo-Chaudhury, Shri Sitanath (Goalpara-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Buchhikotaiah, Shri Sanaka (Masulipatnam).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).

Chaliha, Shri Bimalaprosad (Sibsagar—North-Lakhimpur).

Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Tiruvallur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh (Jammu and Kashmir).

Chatterjea, Shri Tushar (Serampore).

Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan (West Dinajpur).

Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Hooghly).

Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijayavada).

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal [Etah Distt.—(Central)].

Chaudhary, Shri Ganeshi Lal [Shahjahanpur Distt.—(North) *cum* Kheri—(East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).

Chettiar, Shri N. Vr. N. Ar. Nagappa (Ramanathapuram).

Chettiar, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam (Tiruppur).

Chowdary, Shri C. R. (Narasaraopet).

Chowdhury, Shri Nikunja Behari (Ghatal).

D

Dabhi, Shri Fulsinhji B. (Kaira North).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh Sabji (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Damodaran, Shri G. R. (Pollachi).

Damodaran, Shri Nettur P. (Tellicherry).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri B. (Jajpur-Keonjhar).

Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).

Das, Shri Beli Ram (Barpeta).

Das, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Ganjam South).

Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Ram Dhani (Gaya East.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Ramananda (Barrackpore).

Das, Shri Sarangadhar (Dhenkanal-V Cuttack).

Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga Central)

Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum North).

Deb, Shri Suresh Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills).

Deo, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh (Kalahandi-Bolangir).

Deogam, Shri Kanhu Ram (Chaibassa—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Surat).

Desai, Shri Khandubhai Kasanji (Halar).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati East).

D—*contd.*

Deshmukh, Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath (Kolaba).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati West).

Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik Central).

Deshpande, Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam (Guna).

Dholakia, Shri Gulab Shankar Amritlal (Kutch East).

Dhulekar, Shri R. V. [Jhansi Distt.—(South)].

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal (Basti Distt.—(Central-East) *cum* Gorakhpur Distt.—(West)—Reserved—Sch. Caste].

Digambar Singh, Shri (Etah Distt.—(West *cum* Mainpuri Distt.—(West) *cum* Mathura Distt.—(East)].

Diwan, Shri Raghavendrarao Srinivasrao (Osmanabad).

Dube, Shri Mulchand [Farrukhabad Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Udai Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].

Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharlal (Bijapur North).

Dutt, Shri Asim Krishna (Calcutta South-West).

Dutta, Shri Santosh Kumar (Howrah).

Dwivedi, Shri Dashrath Prasad (Gorakhpur Distt.—Central).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur Distt.).

E

Eacharan, Shri Iyyunni (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ebenezer, Dr. S. A. (Vikarabad).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

F

Fotedar, Pandit Sheo Narayan (Jammu and Kashmir).

G

Gadgil, Shri Narhar Vishnu (Poona Central)

Gadilingana Gowd, Shri (Kurnool).

Gami Mailudora, Shri (Visakhapatnam—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gandhi, Shri Feroze [Pratapgarh Distt. (West) *cum* Rae Bareli Distt. (East)].

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East).

Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City—North).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ganpati Ram, Shri [Jaunpur Distt. (East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes)].

Garg, Shri Ram Pratap (Patiala).

Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).

Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (Malda).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Burdwan).

Ghulam Qader, Shri (Jammu and Kashmir).

Gidwani, Shri Choithram Partabrai (Thana)

Giri, Shri V. V. (Pathapatnam).

Giridhari Bhoi, Shri (Kalahandi-Bolangir) Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Cannanore).

Gopi Ram, Shri (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Erode).

Gounder, Shri K. [Sakthivadivel (Periyakulam).

Govind Das, Seth (Mandla-Jabalpur South).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Santipur).

Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri Distt.—East).

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta—South—East).

Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S. (Mysore).

H

Hansda, Shri Benjamin (Purnea *cum* Santa Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hari Mohan, Dr. (Manbhum North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Hasda, Shri Subodh (Midnapore-Jhargram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

H—*contd.*

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hembrom, Shri Lal (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Kapurthala-Bhatinda).

Hyder Husein, Chaudhri (Gonda Distt.—North).

I

Ibrahim, Shri A. (Ranchi North-East).

Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Fazilka-Sirsa).

Islamuddin, Shri Muhammad (Purnea—North-East).

Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Trichur).

J

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Shahabad South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North).

Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Bijnor Distt.—South).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserve d—Sch. Tribes).

aisoorya, Dr. N. M. (Medak).

ajware, Shri Ramraj (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jatav-vir, Dr. Manik Chand (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jayaraman, Shri A. (Tindivanam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jayashri, Shrimati (Bombay-Suburban).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar (Jaipur-Keonjhar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Niranjan (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

ethan, Shri Kherwar (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur Central).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich Distt.—West).

Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shahdol-Sidhi).

Joshi, Shri Jethalal Harikrishna (Madhya Saurashtra).

Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya (Yadgir).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur-Rajgarh).

Joshi, Shri Moreshwar Dinkar (Ratnagiri South).

Joshi, Shri Nandlal (Indore).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Karnal).

Jwala Prashad, Shri (Ajmer North).

K

Kachiroyar, Shri N. D. Govindaswami (Cuddalore).

Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kakkan, Shri P. (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North-West).

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Hoshangabad).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Nambevrao (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kandasamy, Shri S. K. Babie (Tiruchengode).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Shri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah-Jhalawar).

Katham, Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Katju, Dr. Kailas Nath (Mandsaur).

Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kazmi, Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Sultanpur Distt.—North *cum* Faizabad Distt.—South-West).

Kelappan, Shri K. (Ponnani).

Keshavaiengar, Shri N. (Bangalore North).

K—*contd.*

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Sultanpur Distt.—South).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Ibrahimpatnam).

Khardekar, Shri B. H. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara).

Khare, Dr. N. B. (Gwalior).

Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao (Buldana. Akola).

Khongmen, Shrimati B. (Autonomous Distts. —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Khuda Baksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).

Kirolikar, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar (Durg).

Kolay, Shri Jagannath (Bankura).

Kottukappally, Shri George Thomas (Meenachil).

Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Mathura Distt.— West).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).

Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Kolar).

Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Kancheepuram).

Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Pratapgarh Distt.— West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kureel, Shri Piare Lal (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

Lakshmayya, Shri Paidi (Anantapur).

Lal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur-Ludhiana).

Lallanji, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West).

Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Lingam, Shri N. M. (Coimbatore).

Lotan Ram, Shri (Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—West *cum* Jhansi Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

M

Madiah Gowda, Shri (Bangalore South).

Mahapatra, Shri Sibnarayan Singh (Sundargarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Mahata, Shri Bhajaharf (Manbhum South *cum* Dhalbhum).

Mahodaya, Shri Vaijanath (Nimar).

Maitra, Shri Mohit Kumar(Culcutta—North West).

Majhi, Shri Chaitan (Manbhum—South *cum* Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.— East *cum* Basti Distt.— West).

Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (South Kanara—North).

Malvia, Shri Bhagu-Nandu (Shajapur-Rajgarh —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narain (Raisen).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).

Masuodi, Maulana Mohammad Saeed (Jammu and Kashmir).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt.— East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mathew, Shri C. P. (Kottayam).

Mathuram, Dr. Edward Paul (Tiruchirapalli).

Matthen, Shri C. P. (Thiruvellah).

Mavalankar, Shrimati Sushila (Ahmedabad

Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona South).

Mehta, Shri Asoka (Bhandara).

Mehta, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee (Gohilwad).

Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha (Udaipur).

Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).

Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Kozhikode).

Minimata, Shrimati (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mishra, Pandit Suresh Chandra (Monghyr North-East).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Saran *cum* Champaran).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur).

M—*contd.*

Mishra, Shri Lokenath (Puri).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Monghyr—North-West).

Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Darbhanga—North).

Misra, Pandit Lingaraj (Khurda).

Misra, Shri Bhupendra Nath (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur).

Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr Distt.).

Misra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Deoria Distt.—South).

Missir, Shri Vijineshwar (Gaya North).

Mohd. Akbar, Sofi (Jammu and Kashmir).

Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Hyderabad City).

Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu).

More, Shri K. L. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Muhammed Shafee, Chaudhuri (Jammu and Kashmir).

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Muniswamy, Shri V. (Tindivanam).

Murli Manohar, Shri (Ballia Distt. East).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Eluru).

Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

Mushar, Shri Kirai (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Naidu, Shri Nalla Reddi (Rajahmundry).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara).

Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Mayuram).

Nanadas, Shri Mangalagiri (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Narasimham, Shri S. V. L. (Guntur).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

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Natawadkar, Shri Jayantrao Ganpat (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Nathani, Shri Hari Ram (Bhilwara).

Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Sorath).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Chirayinkil).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West).

Nehru, Shrimati Shivraj Vati (Lucknow Distt.—Central)

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West).

Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar—South).

Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Sahjahanpur Distt.—North *cum* Kheri—East).

Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).

P

Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri Badri Dutt (Almora Distt.—North—East).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South-West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North).

Pandey, Dr. Natabar (Sambalpur).

Pannalal, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Paragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Paranjpe, Shri R. G. (Bhir).

Parekh, Dr. Jayantilal Narbheram (Zalawad).

Parikh, Shri Shantilal Girdharilal (Mehsana East).

P—*contd.*

Parmar, Shri Rupaji Bhavji (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Pataskar, Shri Hari Vinayak (Jalgaon).

patel, Shri Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai (Surat —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga).

Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbhai (Kaira South).

Pateria, Shri Sushil Kumar (Jabalpur North).

Patil, Shri P. R. Kanavade (Ahmednagar North).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City—South).

Patil, Shri Shankargauda Veeranagauda (Belgaum South).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ghumsur).

Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South Satara).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Saheb, Shri B. (Malaopuram).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Allenney).

R

Rachiah, Shri N. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Radha Raman, Shri (Delhi City).

Raghavachari, Shri K. S. (Penukonda).

Raghavaiah, Shri Pisupati Vekata (Ongole).

Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Etah Distt.—North-East *cum* Budaun Distt—East).

Raghubir Singh, Choudhary (Agra Distt.—East).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt.—Central).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Tenali).

Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Moradabad Distt.—Central).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur).

Rajabhoj, Shri P. N. (Sholapur— Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Ramachander, Dr. D. (Vellore).

Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi-Distt.—South-East—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Gulberga).

Ramasami, Shri M. D. (Arruppukkottai).

Ramaseshaiah, Shri N. (Parvathipuram).

Ramaswamy, Shri P. (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ram Dass, Shri (Hoshiarpur—Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Ram Krishan, Shri (Mohindergarh).

Ramnarayan Singh, Babu (Hazaribagh West).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad Distt.—West).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Basti Distt.—Central-East *cum* Gorakhpur Distt.—West).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Shahabad South)

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Randaman Singh, Shri (Shahdol-Sidhi —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bhusaval).

Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).

Rao, Dr. Ch. V. Rama (Kakinada).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri B. Shiva (South Kanara—South)

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Rao, Shri P. Subba (Nowrangpur).

Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).

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Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Saran *cum* Champaran —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ray, Shri Birakisor (Cuttack).

Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Sehore).

R—*contd.*

Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).

Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).

Reddi, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).

Reddy, Shri Baddam Yella (Karimnagar).

Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).

Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Chittoor).

Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Uluberia).

Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath (Deoria Distt. —West).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Bilaspur).

Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.).

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).

Sanganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Sankaranayinarkovil).

Sarma, Shri Debendra Nath (Gauhati).

Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat-Jorhat).

Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly Distt. South).

Satyawadi, Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).

Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah-Bundi).

Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur South).

Sewal, Shri A. R. (Chamba-Sirmur).

Shah, Her Highness Rajmata Kamlendu Mati (Garhwal Distt.—West *cum* Tehri Garhwal Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North.)

Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai (Gohilwad-Sorath).

Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai N. (Chhindwara).

Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut Distt. —North-East).

Shakuntala Nayar, Shrimati (Gonda Distt. —West).

Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Kanpur Distt. —South *cum* Etawah Distt.—East).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Meerut Distt.—South).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Hoshiarpur).

Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut Distt. —West).

Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-Bhind).

Shastri, Shri Algu Rai (Azamgarh Distt. —East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West).

Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Kanpur Distt—Central).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shriman Narayan, Shri (Wardha).

Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-Bastar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan Chikmagalur).

Singh, Shri C. Sharan (Surguja-Raigarh).

Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur —North-East).

Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Bahraich Distt.—East).

Singh, Shri Girraj Saran (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur).

Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur Distt. —West).

Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Saran Central).

Singh, Shri Ram Nagina (Ghazipur Distt. —East *cum* Ballia Distt.—South-West).

S—*contd.*

Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Banaras Distt.—East).

Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh Distt.)

Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran East).

Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga East)

Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur East).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi).

Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran North).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Patna Central).

Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh East).

Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur East).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Gaya West).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Patna East)

Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore (Muzaffarpur—North-West).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—South).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sodhia, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).

Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).

Subrahamanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizianagaram).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Subramania Chettiar, Shri (Dharmapuri).

Sundaram, Dr. Lanka (Visakhapatnam).

Sunder Lall, Shri (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).

Suriya Prashad, Shri (Morena-Bhind—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).

Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Dindigul).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champaran East).

T

Tandon, Shri Purushottamdas [Allahabad Distt. (West)].

Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).

Telkikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).

Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh (Rewa).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thirani, Shri G. D. (Bargarh).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).

Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan (Kanpur Distt.—North *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—South).

Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran South).

Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffarnagar Distt.—South).

Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Darrang).

Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South-East).

Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Mulji bha (Chittor).

Tulsidas Kilachand, Shri (Mehsana West).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North-West *cum* Saharanpur Distt.—West).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Partapgarh Distt.—East).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda Distt *cum* Fatehpur Distt.).

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Satna).

V

Vaishnav, Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao (Ambad).

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhuderdas (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vallatharas, Shri K. M. (Pudukkottai).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran North).

Varma, Shri Manik Lal (Tonk).

Veeraswamy, Shri V. (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Tanjore).

Verma, Shri Bulaqi Ram (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria Distt.—East).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Jullundur).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao (Parbhani).

Wilson, Shri J. N. (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South).

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Shri Jaipal Singh.

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Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri Hem Raj.
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Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.
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Pandit Algu Rai Shastri.
Shri Abdus Sattar.
Shri Lakshman Singh Charak.
Shri N. Rachiah.
Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka.
Shri Mangalagiri Nanadas.
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.
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Shri Satya Naryan Sinha.
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Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament

Lok Sabha

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha. (*Chairman*)
Shri Bhagwat Jha 'Azad'.
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri Jagan Nath Kolay.
Shri G. H. Deshpande.
Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri P. T. Punnoose.
Shri Asoka Mehta.

Rajya Sabha

Shri H. C. Dasappa.
Shri D. Narayana.
Shri R. P. N. Sinha.
Shrimati Chandravati Lakhanpal.
Shri V. K. Dhage.

Library Committee

Lok Sabha

Sardar Hukam Singh. (*Chairman*)
Shri V. N. Tivary.
Shri M. L. Dwivedi.
Shri U. C. Patnaik.
Shri M. D. Joshi.
Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Rajya Sabha

Shri R. D. 'Dinkar' Sinha.
Shri Theodre Bodra.
Shrimati Lilavati Munshi.

Public Accounts Committee

Lok Sabha

Shri V. B. Gandhi. (*Chairman*)
Shri K. G. Deshmukh.
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri C. D. Pande.
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
Shri V. Boovaraghasamy.
Dr. Indubhai B. Amin.
Shri Nibaran Chandra Laskar.
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.
Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh.
Shri Radhelal Vyas.
Shri C. P. Matthen.
Shri J. B. Kripalani.
Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar.

Rajya Sabha

Shri G. Ranga.
Shri R. M. Deshmukh.
Shrimati Pushpalata Das.
Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.
Shri P. T. Leuva.
Shri B. C. Ghose.
Shri J. V. K. Vallabharao.

Rules Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar. (*Chairman*)
Sardar Hukam Singh.
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Shri N. Keshavaiengar.
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Shri Ghamandi Lal Bansal.
Shri Khushi Ram Sharma.
Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.
Shri Satis Chandra Samanta.
Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri Bhawani Singh.
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
Shri K. S. Raghavachari.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Education and National Resources and Scientific Research—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Home Affairs—Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Minister of Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Health—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Minister of Finance—Shri C. D. Deshmukh.

Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Defence—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.

Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister of Law and Minority Affairs—Shri C. C. Biswas.

Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Production—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Labour—Shri Khandubhai Desai.

Minister without Portfolio—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Ministers of Cabinet Rank (but not members of the Cabinet)

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Defence Organisation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Trade—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Dr. Syed Mahmud.

Minister of Legal Affairs—Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.

Minister of Natural Resources—Shri K. D. Malaviya.

Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure—Shri M. C. Shah.

Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure—Shri Arun Chandra Guha.

Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Consumer Industries—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister in the Ministry of Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Heavy Industries—Shri M. M. Shah.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar S. S. Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri J. K. Bhonsle.

Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Deputy Minister of Health—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shri Anil Kumar Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Production—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Planning—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Education—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

Deputy Minister of Education—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.

Parliamentary Secretaries]

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.]

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production—Shri Rajaram Giridharlal Dubey.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Shri G. Rajagopalan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri Purnendu Sekhar Naskar.

LOK SABHA

Thursday 26th July 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gifts from Foreign Dignatories

*287. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised any procedure regarding the disposal of the large number of presents made to the Officers of Central Government by the visiting foreign dignatories; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of a letter containing Government's decision in this respect is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 42].

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : The statement does not indicate whether any distinction has been made as to whether the presents were in the official capacity or individual capacity. Is any such distinction made ?

Shri Datar : We presume that they are made in the official capacity.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : The statement says that the first category will include presents which are symbolic in nature and not of any practical use such as swords, etc. In such cases, will the material contents which may run to thousands of rupees be taken into consideration ?

Shri Datar : No, Sir. They are symbolic in content and price.

Shri A. M. Thomas : According to the direction given, gifts above the value of Rs. 200 are to be deposited with the Government. May I enquire whether such gifts have been deposited and, if so, what is their estimated value ?

Shri Datar : I do not know the exact value but I know a number of articles have been deposited.

Shri Kamath : Does the procedure prescribed by the Government, according to the statement laid on the Table, apply to those gifts which were made by certain dignatories to Governors and Ministers also ?

Shri Datar : This is so far as officers are concerned. So far as Governor and Ministers are concerned, they will not strictly be considered as officers but generally they will also follow the underlying principle in these cases.

Shri Kamath : Are Governors and Ministers allowed to retain them ?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Minister has just now said that this will not apply to them but that they were expected to follow this practice.

Shri Kamath : But is it optional and left to the good sense of Governors and Ministers ?

Shri Gidwani : May I know whether the value of any symbolic present has been fixed as Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 ?

Shri Datar : Whenever a dispute arises about the value, the gift can be revalued very easily.

Colombo Plan

*288. **Shri Shree Narayan Das :** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have considered the question of getting foreign aid and of giving such aid under the Colombo Plan during the extended Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken in this respect ?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : (a) and (b). In October 1955 at Singapore at the meeting of the consultative committee of the Colombo Plan of which India is a member, it was agreed that the Colombo Plan be extended from July 1957 to June 1961.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know whether the Government of India has assessed the requirements with regard to the financial or technical aid and, if so, what are the conditions under which such financial aid will be received during the extended period ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat It naturally follows that if the Plan is extended India will give and receive aid. The actual agreements are bilateral in nature. In reply to questions on the floor of this House on many previous occasions it has been said that we had received aid from Australia, Canada, USA, and other countries.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : What has been received has been received. In future is the Government of India prepared to receive aid and, if so, from where will it be getting financial aid or technical aid?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : From the Commonwealth countries we received about Rs. 48 crores in the First Five Year Plan period. As for this particular year, we have given information that we have received aid from Australia, Canada and other countries. If he gives notice and asks specifically about any country, I will give the information. As for the future, the Second Five Year Plan outlines the foreign exchange requirements and our gap in the external requirements comes to about 800 crores. As for the allocations in the Second Five Year Plan, only the other day we gave the figure of what we have received from various countries.

Shri Kasliwal : Under the Colombo Plan before its extension the only country that was getting aid from India was Nepal. May I know whether under the extended plan, any other country has approached India for aid ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : So far as economic aid is concerned, Nepal is the only country. But we have provided technical assistance to a number of other countries like Ceylon Burma, Indonesia, etc.

Shri R. P. Garg : May I know the amount given by India as aid under the Colombo Plan up to this day ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : Under the First Five Year Plan the authorised aid to Nepal was Rs. 9 crores. Under the Second Five Year Plan the authorised aid is Rs. 10 crores.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether the financial aid to be given or taken in the next four years has increased or decreased under the Colombo Plan ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : I say that there is no allocation over a period. It is arranged bilaterally between two countries for every year or for a specified project. For intance we got aid for the atomic reactor from Canada. So, there is no period of four or five years.

National Discipline Scheme

*289. **Shri Radha Raman** : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to his statement in the House on the 28th May, 1956 regarding the National Discipline Scheme and state :

(a) the total amount provided, for the expansion of the Scheme in the Second Five Year Plan ; and

(b) how the amount is proposed to be spent ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Shri Radha Raman : Is the Government contemplating to have this scheme introduced in various schools side by side with the NCC, ACC, Boy Scouts movement and if so, how this scheme will help in a healthy growth of similar schemes already introduced in these schools ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The Ministry has examined this question very carefully. We will see tha there is no unhealthy rivalry between the different organisations which are working for the welfare of youth.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Has any amount been allotted for this specific purpose ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : We have asked Rs. 5 lakhs from the Planning Commission for this particular purpose.

Shri Kajrolkar : In view of the good work shown in Delhi in respect of child welfare, may I know if the Government is contemplating the introduction of the scheme in the Bombay State also ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The details have not yet been worked out. We have asked for an allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs and as soon as that is done we will work out the details of the scheme.

Shri Radha Raman : What will be the State-wise distribution of the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The details have not yet been worked out.

Mines and Minerals Act 1948

*290. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** : Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 2242 on the 21st May, 1956 and state :

(a) whether the rules under Section of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1948 have since been framed ;

(b) if so, when they will be promulgated ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : (a) to (c). The rules are being finalised and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha for approval shortly.

With your permission, I would like to add " within the next few days ".

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : The rules framed according to this Act took eight long years.

Mr. Speaker : What is the question ?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : I am asking it. At the last meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board, it was recommended that the whole Act should be replaced by a comprehensive Bill. Now, the question of rules is there.

Mr. Speaker : That does not arise out of this question. This relates only to rules.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I submit that this Act was passed in 1948 but the rules were not framed till now. Now, the rules are being framed. in the meantime the Mineral Advisory Board has recommended that the whole Act should be replaced.

Mr. Speaker : I am not concerned with all that. The question as it stands is whether the rules have been framed, etc. He says that they will be laid on the Table in two or three days. How does the rest arise ?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know what decision has been taken by the Government with regard to the recommendation made by the Mineral Advisory Board at its last meeting held at Bangalore in June, that this whole Act should be replaced ?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : The amendment of 1948 Act is something different from the rules as a consequence of the 1948 Act. When the 1948 Act was made, certain rules were in vogue as a consequence. Those rules have now been changed and it is these that are going to be placed on the Table of the House within the next few days. With regard to the 1948 Act itself that question came up before the Mineral Advisory Board and it was recommended that the Act should be amended in certain respect.The draft has already been circulated to the State Governments and it is likely to come up before the House soon.

Shri V. P. Nayar : I want to know whether the rules as framed now by the Government include any rule by which the Government can prevent the exploitation of minerals like semi-precious stones and crysobrynes by private persons or whether such rules will empore the Government to take over the exploitation which the private agencies are doing today ?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : The rules are bound by a basic policy laid down by the Government in which if those precious stones have been included then the rules will see to it that they are not exploited by private individuals.

Mr. Speaker : The rules will be here in three days.

Furnished Quarters for Other Ranks

***291. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the scale of furniture authorised for Other Ranks family quarters are generally not issued in full in Delhi Area : and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) and (b). The scale of furniture for Other Ranks was recently liberalised, not only in Delhi Area but in other areas also. The scale could not however be implemented as the furniture required according to the scale was not immediatelv available. Sanction was issued last year for the making and the provision of furniture according to the scale and it is hoped to give effect to the scale as soon as the furniture is ready.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : May I know within what time all the available furniture within the schedule will be ready ?

Sardar Majithia : The contract has already been given out and I expect that the furniture should be ready within this year.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : May I know whether it is a fact that the M.E.S. Schedule for the living quarters of the Other Ranks is a very old schedule and the least amenities like electricity in the latrines etc. cannot be given on the ground that they are not included in the M.E.S. Schedule ?

Sardar Majithia : This question is regarding furniture. For a question regarding electricity etc, I will require notice. But, as I said, the schedule has been liberalised. The contract has already been out, the contractor is making the furniture and these will be available to the Other Ranks as soon as they are ready.

Anti-Corruption Department Travancore-Cochin

***292. Shri A. K. Gopalan** : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of allegations referred to the anti-Corruption Department of the Travancore-Cochin State Government in which Forest Officers and Contractors are involved;

(b) whether it is a fact that in certain cases charges of embezzlement and illegal removal of Forest Department's teakwood are there;

(c) the total number of cases found to be genuine; and

(d) the steps taken against officers involved in these cases?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) 123.

(b) A few cases contain charges of removal of timber.

(c) Of the 45 cases so far disposed of, only 2 were genuine.

(d) In one case, a Depot Officer was dismissed and three watchers were suspended for 6 months. In the second case a contractor has been blacklisted and ordered to be prosecuted.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : May I know whether the findings of the Anti-Corruption Department will be published?

Shri Datar : That will be considered; it is an entirely independent question.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : Certain articles by one Mr. Shiva Das have been published in the local papers of Travancore-Cochin—*Janayugam*, *Navijievan* etc., —— about corruption in the various departments. Has it come to the notice of the Government? If not, will the Government go into those things and find out whether those things are true?

Shri Datar : I may inform the hon. Member that since 26th May 1956 we have appointed a special officer known as the Inspector General of Police, Anti-Corruption. He would deal with all these cases and take suitable actions either by way of prosecution or departmental proceedings.

Shri A. M. Thomas : It is seen from the figures given by the hon. Minister that there are about 123 cases reported and only a few cases are shown to have been disposed of. May I enquire whether there have been disposal of the cases and if so how many, after the special officer—— one Mr. Bombawale——has taken over charge?

Shri Datar : I may point out to the hon. Member that this number included all the cases that were taken over by the Inspector General, Anti-Corruption, after he was appointed. They are not cases that arose after May, 1956.

Shri Achuthan : May I know how many cases are now pending in courts, whether any cases were disposed of by courts and what was the punishment given in those cases?

Shri Datar : I have not got the information.

Shri V. P. Nayar : I want to know whether, as repeatedly reported in the local Press, any of the ex-Ministers or retired officers have been either directly or indirectly involved in any of the cases now being enquired by the special Inspector General, Anti-Corruption?

Shri Datar : I have not got the details before me so far as these cases are concerned

Gnat Jet Aircrafts

*294. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2017 on the 8th May 1956 and state :

(a) whether negotiations have been completed with the English Aircraft Factory for the manufacture of Gnat Jet Aircrafts ; and

(b) if so, the nature of agreement arrived at?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi) : (a) and (b). The negotiations have not yet been completed but they are expected to be completed very soon.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know if a new company will be formed for the manufacture of this type of aircraft, a company jointly owned by the Government of India and the British manufacturers, or the Government of India will entrust the manufacture to the Hindustan Aircraft Limited?

Shri Tyagi : It is not the intention to form a new company. We have already got the Hindustan Aircraft in Bangalore. It is there that the manufacture of these planes will be given.

Shri D. C. Sharma : If the manufacture of Gnat Jet Aircrafts is to be done at Bangalore in the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, may I know in what way the collaboration of the British firm is going to be sought and on what terms?

Shri Tyagi : That is all under negotiation. Their experts will come to help in the manufacture of air frames in the H.A.L. aero-cranes. As regards aero-engines, of course a new factory will have to be put up, but that again will be a Government factory.

Shri Sadhan Gupta : May I know if the Gnats are bigger than the Mosquitoes, as they ought to be, or are they something different?

Shri Tyagi : I am afraid I have on information about mosquitoes.

Shri Kamath : He is asking about the Mosquito bomber.

Shri G. S. Singh : May I know whether the Government is aware that this aircraft was rejected by the NATO Powers, of which United Kingdom is a member, as being unsuitable and, if so, what special consideration has persuaded the Government with regard to the suitability of this aircraft for India.

Shri Tyagi : I would excuse myself by one simple apology that the matter is under negotiations and it will not be very business-like for me to go very much into details.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : I will go beyond my colleague in this matter. I was surprised to hear what the hon. Member said about rejection, because it is in consultation with those British authorities that we have been considering this matter—— apart from our own consideration—— and on their recommendations. There is no question of their rejection——in fact, I cannot say about what they are going to do —— when they were themselves interested in using this. Of course, in a country like the United Kingdom and others there is a large variety of aircraft and weapons for various specific purposes. Our needs and our outlook is different; the whole conception is different. Our's may be defence and their's may be attacks. There are so many other considerations involved in it. But what I should like to make clear is that it is not a question of our accepting something which has been rejected by others.

Lignite in Western Kutch

*295. **Shri Gidwani** : Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Geological Survey of India have struck lignite in Western Kutch.

(b) if so, the area under which lignite deposits have been located; and

(c) the estimated quantity thereof?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : (a) to (c). Occurrence of thin seams of lignite at Umarsar Lefri, Jhullrai and Baranda in Kutch has been known to the Geological Survey of India for a long time. The total reserves at Umarsar determined by drilling are about 10 to 11 million tons. The reserves of lignite in other places have not been estimated.

Shri Gidwani : Are these deposits of any economic value?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In most of these places the over burden is rather wide and, therefore, the experts consider that they may not be of economic value.

Shri Gidwani : Is the investigation going on or has it been finalised?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : Investigations are still going on.

Shri Debendra Nath Sarma : In which places in India have the Geological Survey of India found out uranium ores?

Mr. Speaker : Does it arise out of lignite?

Shri Debendra Nath Sarma : Yes, Sir. May I know whether.....

Mr. Speaker : Uranium is different from lignite.

Sanskrit Manuscripts

*296. **Shri Dabhi** : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 887 on the 23rd March, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the list of Sanskrit books and manuscripts lying in the various European countries has since been completed; and

(b) if not, how long it will take to complete it?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) This may take many years.

Shri Dabhi : May I know at least the names of certain important books and manuscripts lying in the European countries?

Dr. M. M. Das: The lists have not yet been compiled.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know how this work is being carried on?

Dr. M. M. Das: That is being considered now. We have placed the whole matter before the Indological Committee consisting of professors of ancient Indian culture and they are considering the matter.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know whether Government propose to send any Indological scholar to take up this work?

Dr. M. M. Das : That is also being considered by the Indological Committee.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether Government have any information about an eminent professor of some

Indian University having taken interest in this matter and whether they know that in his off-time he has collected much information about the Indian manuscripts lying elsewhere? May I know whether Government will enquire about this?

Dr. M. M. Das : I think the hon. Member refers to Dr. Raghavan, Professor of Sanskrit in the Madras University. I may submit to the hon. Member that it is a fact that Dr. Raghavan, during his sojourn in Europe for a few months, has collected some information about a few thousands of manuscripts that are lying in different parts of Europe.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : जो हमारा पुराना संस्कृत का साहित्य जब विदेशी खोज कर विदेशों में ले जाते हैं तो उस की क्या कोई प्रतिलिपि हम अपने पास रखते हैं या नहीं ?

Dr. M. M. Das: Whenever such things come to our notice we apply the laws—I think there are some laws—to prevent the export of antiques from this country.

Army Officer's Misbehaviour

*297. **Shri Kamath** : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that at Jubbalpore, on May 19, 1956 or thereabout, an Army Officer travelling in a first class compartment in an express train refused to allow a District Superintendent of Police to occupy a vacant berth in the same compartment;

(b) whether the Army Officer threatened a travelling ticket inspector with his rifle;

(c) whether the train was detained for over an hour by the said officer's action ; and

(d) the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) to (d) Enquiries into the matter are in progress. A statement will be placed on the Table of the House on the conclusion of the inquiries.

Shri Kamath' : Let the enquiry proceed. But I would like to know the position. It is a point of order. I gave notice of a short notice question towards the close of the last session, about the middle of May. The Minister said that he could not accept the question at short notice. So, I repeated the question again in the ordinary course over six weeks ago and I expected the Minister to make a statement as to whether there is a *prima facie* case, on the information received by the Government. What is the progress of the enquiry? At what stage is it now? Who is making the enquiry?

Sardar Majithia : There are different versions. One is the version of the officer and the other is the version as complained by the Station Master and the T.T.E. There is such a lot of discrepancy between the two that the enquiry is being held to check up which is the correct version and where the truth lies.

Shri Kamath : It has taken such a long time.

Mr. Speaker : They will expedite it.

Shri V. P. Nayar : May I know whether any representative of the Railway Ministry is associated with the enquiry?

Sardar Majithia : As I said, the Railway Ministry does come in, and we are asking the Railway Ministry for more facts and the enquiry is being made.

थर्ड डिविज़न के क्लर्कों का वेतन क्रम

*२९८ **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २९ मई, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४७३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों के वेतन में बढ़ोतरी न करने का क्या कारण है; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में पुनर्विचार किये जाने की आशा की जा सकती है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) तथा (ख) 60-3-81-EB-125-5-130 का संशोधित वेतन क्रम क्लर्कों और कुछ अन्य नान-क्लेरिकल कर्मचारियों को देना निश्चित हुआ है जिन्हें आरम्भ में 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130 के वेतन क्रम में भर्ती किया गया था और जो अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में तथा उन कार्यालयों में, जो केन्द्रीय सचिवालय पुनर्गठित सेवा योजना में सम्मिलित नहीं हैं, कार्य कर रहे

हैं । आदेश शीघ्र ही जारी किये जायेंगे और अगस्त १९५६ से लागू होंगे ।

Shri V. P. Nayar : The answer may be read in English. It is an important question.

Mr. Speaker : Yes, the answer may be read in English.

Shri Datar : (a) and (b). It has been decided to sanction the revised scale of Rs. 60—3—81—EB—4—125—5—130 to clerks and some other non-clerical personnel recruited intially in the scale of Rs. 55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130 and working in subordinate offices as well as offices not participating in the Central Secretariat Reorganised Service Schemes. Orders will be issued shortly and will have effect from the 1st August, 1956.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अभी पिछले दिनों माननीय गृह-मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की थी की उसके अनुसार केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के जो तीसरी श्रेणी के क्लर्कस् हैं उन को यह वेतन की बढ़ोतरी १ अप्रैल, १९५६ को दे दी गई और अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि अधोनस्थ कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को यह बढ़ोतरी वेतन में १ अगस्त, १९५६ से दी जाने वाली है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह अन्तर क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

श्री दातार : यह दो अलग अलग केस हैं ।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know whether this increase will be allowed to the clerks in the Railways and in the Posts and Telegraphs Department as well?

Shri Datar : This increase will be allowed to all the Government servants in the clerical service who started with Rs. 55 as initial pay at the time of recruitment.

Shri V. P. Nayar : May I know whether the Government of India will give a directive to this State Governments that consistent with the revision of the pay-scales of persons in the subordinate service like the clerks, in the Central Government, the State Governments should also bring up the pay-scales of the people doing idential work in their Governments, in conformity with the new scales?

Shri Datar : The Government have no authority to give any directive in this respect.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Why not.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether this scale will apply to the clerks working in the quasi-Government undertakings?

Shri Datar : As I said, it will apply to all Government servants who started with Rs. 55 as the commencing salary.

Shri Sadhan Gupta : May I know whether in the light of this revision, the discrimination in emoluments between clerks in subordinate offices and those in the attached offices will disappear?

Shri Datar : I do not follow the hon. Member. There is some distinction between the subordinate offices and the attached offices in view of the nature of the work that they do.

बुद्ध जयन्ती समारोह

*३००. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सारनाथ, कुशीनारा और बोधगया में बुद्ध जयन्ती समारोह मनाने के लिये भारत सरकार ने कितनी राशि स्वीकार की है;

(ख) इन स्थानों में कौन कौन से स्थायी निर्माण कार्य किये गये हैं; और

(ग) इन समारोह के परिणामस्वरूप सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण से भारत को क्या क्या लाभ हुए हैं ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) कुछ नहीं ।

(ख) सड़कों तथा डाक बंगलों का निर्माण, तथा मरम्मत, पार्कों को बनाना, पुरातत्व सम्बन्धी स्मारकों की विशेष मरम्मत आदि ।

(ग) इस प्रकार के सांस्कृतिक समारोहों द्वारा होने वाले लाभ के विषय में निश्चित रूप से कुछ कहना सम्भव नहीं है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार देश के विभिन्न भागों में जो स्टोन पिलर्स (शिला लेखों) पर बुद्धिज्म

की खास खास बातें लिखी हुई हैं उन को हिन्दुस्तान में प्रमुख जगहों पर स्टोन पिलर्स को लगा कर उन पर बुद्धिज्म के सिद्धान्तों को हिन्दी में लिख कर जनहित का कार्य करेगी ?

Dr. M. M. Das : I must submit to the hon. Member that at present we have got no scheme before us.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आज के अखबार में खबर छपी है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री सीलोन के प्रधान मंत्री को बुद्ध जयन्ती समारोह के सिलसिले में यहां बुला रहे हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार बुद्धिज्म के प्रचार के लिये कौन सा काम कर रही है ?

Dr. M. M. Das : We are celebrating the 2500 th Mahaparinirvana of the Buddha, and we are spending some money on the celebration.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस के लियें कोई रचनात्मक काम हो रहा है ताकि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के ऊपर बुद्धिज्म की खास खास बातों का नैतिक असर पड़े ।

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक कार्य तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : यह काम एक कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया गया है जिस के कि अध्यक्ष वाइस प्रेसीडेंट साहब हैं और उस ने दो, तीन ढंग की बातें की हैं । एक तो जो खास खास जगहें हैं उन को सम्हालने, अच्छा करने और वहां पर पार्क और बाग बनाने की है, उन स्थानों को जहां यात्री आते हैं अच्छा और खुशनुमा बना देना है । दूसरे, पुरानी पुस्तकों का जमा कर के छपवाना और उन का अनुवाद हिन्दी में या जो उस की पुरानी भाषा थी उस में, करवाना ।

तीसरे, कई किताबें लिखी गई हैं, जैसे, "बुद्ध धर्म के ढ़ाई हजार वर्ष" और कुछ तस्वीरों की भी हैं ।

चौथे, अक्तूबर नवम्बर में एक सेमिनार होने वाला है । इस तरह की बहुत सी बातें हुई हैं । कुछ रचनात्मक कार्य ऐसे भी हो सकते हैं जिन को आप बुद्ध धर्म का प्रचार आदि कह सकते हैं । पर गवर्नमेंट किसी धर्म का प्रचार नहीं करती है, संस्थायें कर सकती हैं और वे कर रही हैं । गवर्नमेंट न तो चूंकि गौतम बुद्ध भारत के एक बहुत उच्चकोटि के पुरुष थे, शायद सब से उच्च कोटि के थे, इसलिये उन की जयन्ती मानाना उचित समझा । इस के साथ ही, जाहिर है कि जो बहुत सारे उपदेश उन्हों ने दिय थे, वे भी देश के सामने रक्खे जाते हैं ।

Emergency Relief Organization

*301. **Shri Jhulan Sinha** : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in setting up the Emergency Relief Organisation for corrdinating the efforts of the State Governments to administer relief to sufferers of natural calamities; and

(b) the position with regard to the setting up of the Central Training Institute for relief purposes?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affars (Shri Datar) : (a) Details of the organisational pattern at different levels for administrative purposes as well as for maintaining the requisite emergency services in times of need are being finally worked out. These include standardisation of practice and procedure with regard to the measures to be taken before, at and immediatelya fter the occurrence of a natural calamity. The work is expected to be completed very soon. Thereafter State Governments will be asked to set up the organisation without avoidable loss of time.

(b) Accommodation for the Institute has been provisionally selected at Hyderabad. Other preliminaries such as recruitment of staff, purchase of training equipment, finalisation of the training programme etc., are receiving attention. The Institute can start functioning only some time after the Emergency Relief Organisation has been set up in the States, and it is hoped that this will be before the end of the year.

Shri Jhulan Sinha : May I know if Government are alive to the fact that there are frequent occurrences of these natural calamities and in view of that, will Government take immediate steps to finalise the organisation?

Shri Datar : Government are fully alive to that fact; that is the reason why Government have taken up this question and it is hoped that within five months, the whole organisational set-up will be brought into existence.

Shri Jhulan Sinha : May I know the number of candidates that will be trained in the proposed institute?

Shri Datar : That matter is under consideration; it depends upon the number that will be required.

Shri R. P. Garg : May I know whether this Emergency Relief Organisation will give relief to flood-sufferers by paying compensation, and if so, whether organisations will be set up in the States also?

Shri Datar : At present we are concerned with the organisation that will immediately start relief work as soon as an emergency comes in. The question of giving compensation will be considered at a subsequent stage.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : What part of the expenditure incurred on the organisational set-up will be met by the Centre and what part by the States ?

Shri Datar : It will be a Central Organisation with a Central Advisory Board; branches or offices would be set up in all the States wherever there is a likelihood of such calamities occurring.

Lok Sahayak Sena

*302. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi** : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons trained for the Lok Sahayak Sena during 1956 ;

(b) the total number of camps opened for training during the above period; and

(c) whether there is good response to this national service ?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) 51,880 from 1st January upto the end of June 1956.

(b) 112.

(c) Yes.

Shri Krisnacharya Joshi: May I have the number of persons trained State wise ?

Shri Tyagi require notice of that.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know the period of training ?

Shri Tyagi : The period of training is one month.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : How many ladies have been trained ?

Shri Tyagi : I would like to have notice of that question.

Ladies are not trained in this.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : Women are trained; not ladies.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : What percentage of the total target has been achieved, so far as the training is concerned?

Shri Tyagi : The question is about 1956. Our target has been one lakh people; and we have trained about 51,000 so far. The year is not yet complete.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि चूंकि युवकों को इस लोक सहायक सेना में केवल एक महीन की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और उस के बाद ११ महीनों में वे उस को भूल जाते हैं, इसलिये इस ट्रेनिंग को जारी रखने की किसी व्यवस्था के बारे में भी सोचा गया है ?

श्री त्यागी : उन को जो ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है उस में वे देश की सेवा करने के लिये तैयार किये जाते हैं साथ ही उन में डिसिप्लिन (अनुशासन) लाने के लिये उन को यह ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और वह जीवन भर उन के साथ रहती है ।

Primary Education Commission

304. **Sardar Iqbal Singh** : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to appoint a Primary Education Commission;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) when the commission will be appointed ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No. (b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the resolution passed at All-India Primary Teachers Conference held at Kanpur recently ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : Yes, Sir. But, the Government do not consider it desirable to appoint a Primary Education Commission at this stage.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether the Government has considered the disparity between the medium and manner of instruction at the primary stage between one State and another ? In view of this, will Government consider some other means of co-ordinating education at the primary stage ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : As far as the basic education or primary education is concerned, the whole subject has been very thoroughly surveyed by the Zakir Hussain Committee and various other Committees. The hon. Member would appreciate that education is a State subject and the Central Advisory Board and the Government of India can only give advice. It is for the State Governments to implement the detailed schemes.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा कहां कहां निःशुल्क की गई है, की जा रही है और भविष्य में की जायेगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं प्रश्न को अच्छी तरह सुन नहीं सका ।

Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah : May I know in how many States basic education has been made free and compulsory, and will be made compulsory in future ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I require notice of that question.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Mission

*305. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2255 on the 16th May, 1956 and state whether the Mission has recommended any loan to India from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as a result of their recent visit to this country ?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : As stated in the reply to question No. 2255 on the 16th May 1956, the object of the Bank Mission's visit to India was to make an assessment of the economic progress made by India so far and the effects on her economy of the Second Five Year Plan. The Mission has therefore to give a general report to the Board of Directors of the World Bank, who alone can decide what sums can be given by the Bank as loans to India, and for what projects. As far as the Government are aware, the Mission has not yer presented its report to the Bank.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : It has been stated in the reply that the object of the Bank Mission's visit to India was to make an assessment of the economic progress made by India so far and the effects on her economy of the Second Five Year Plan. If this was the idea, may I know whether the Mission has submitted a copy of its report to the Government of India ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : As I have said, the report will be submitted to the Bank. So far as our information goes, they have not yet submitted their report. But, the leader of the Mission in an informal manner has made some observations on the economic progress of India in general.

Shri R. P. Garg : May I know whether it is a fact that a loan of 75 million dollars to TISCO is being considered for this purpose ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : The agreement for this loan has already been signed.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : The hon. Deputy Minister said that some observations were made by the leader of the Mission to the Government of India. May I know the important points contained in those observations ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : It would be hardly possible just now to tell the important points in those observations.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : The various comments that they have made are rather general and if I may say so, favourable to India's economy. They have not given any detailed appreciation. They may have given it in their report.

Tribal Migration to Burma

*306. **Shri Rishang Keishing :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire population of two Kuki-tribal villages in the Sub-Division of Ukhrul and Manipur have recently migrated to Burma ;

(b) if so, the number of people already migrated ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Rishing Keishing : Are Government aware of the fact that a majority of the Kuku tribes living in the hill areas of Manipur hardly possess any land for cultivating and this has often compelled them to migrate to Burma where plenty of land is available ?

Shri Datar : May I point out to the hon. Member that there is no migration at all ? There are number of such communities on both sides of the border. Therefore, with a view to keep up their contacts, the Governments of Burma and India have allowed them to go from one place to another within a fifty mile border.

Shri Rishang Keishing : In view of the fact that I got this information from Government circles, may I know how the information is compared with what the hon. Minister has said ?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member will tell the hon. Minister privately the source of his information. Then, he will make enquiries. There is no purpose now.

Shri Rishang Keishing : May I know whether the Government have any idea about the number of these Manipur tribal people who have migrated in the past two years for the reason, economic hardships.

Mr. Speaker : That has been answered I think.

Shri Rishang Keishing : That is only one year. I am asking for the past two years.

Mr. Speaker : Recently means two years.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : The hon. Minister said that they went over the border in order to renew their contacts. Am I to understand that these tribal people go there, visit the relatives and come back again ?

Shri Datar : They can come back.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : Do they come back ?

Shri Datar : That is what I have said. The Governments of Burma and India have allowed people to go from one place to the other within a fifty mile band.

Overseas Scholarships

*307. **Shri Madiah Gowda :** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the students belonging to the Scheduled castes etc. who have been awarded overseas Scholarships under the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, Scholarship Scheme since its inception.

(b) the States to which the Scholarship-holders belong ;

(c) the names of the countries to which they were sent ; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on each student ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M M. Das) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix II annexure 43].

Shri Madiah Gowda : May I know who selects the candidates for overseas scholarships and whether they follow any laid down principles in making the selection ?

Dr. M. M. Das : The responsibility for selection for these scholarships has been entrusted in the hands of the Union Public Service Commission.

Shri Madiah Gowda : The expenditure in each case is not uniform. I wish to know whether the amount is determined in each individual case or whether any lump sum grant is made to each candidate ?

Dr. M. M. Das : The scholarship is determined with reference to the course that the candidate chooses to take in foreign countries, and also the place of his study.

Shri Jaipal Singh : In the statement that has been given, I find there is one Dr. M. M. Das whose case has yet to be considered for overseas scholarship. May we know whether that unfortunate Dr. M. M. Das is our honourable colleague in this House ?

Dr. M. M. Das : It is not so. Perhaps twenty years ago I would have liked it. Not now.

Shri Thimmaiah : May I know why there is no considerable increase in the number of students sent abroad from year to year ?

Dr. M. M. Das : At present the scheme is that every year we give twelve scholarships : four for the Scheduled Castes, four for the Scheduled Tribes and four for other backward classes.

Shri Jaipal Singh : Since most of the beneficiaries of the overseas scholarships are taking technical educaton, medical and otherwise, may we know what arrangement the Government have for their better employment on their return ?

Dr. M. M. Das : I am sorry there is no guarantee of employment after return to this country.

Delegation to Japan

*308. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy :** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether any delegaton of Geological Sur-

vey of India will be sent to Japan to take part in the Conference which is to be held at Tokyo in connection with the activities of Geological Survey of different Asian countries ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : The conference has already taken place. A delegation consisting of two officials of the Geological Survey of India and one official of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, participated in the conference convened in Tokyo (Japan) by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East between the 5th June and 17th June, 1956 to consider matters relating to preparation of the Geological map of South East Asia and various problems relating to the development of mineral resources of the countries of the region.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : May I know whether any special agenda regarding India was considered in that Conference ?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : Yes, Sir, in a general way. There was a long agenda before the Conference which contained very important items for our interest also.

High Courts

*309. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy** : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether the strength of each High Court has been fixed for the proposed reorganised States ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : No, Sir. Not yet.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy : In view of the great changes in contemplation where by the size of certain States will be increased greatly and the size of others reduced, is there any tentative proposal for raising the strength of the High Courts in the new States ?

Shri Datar : Government have started consideration of this problem and appropriate action will be taken after the States Reorganisation Bill and the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill are passed.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy : May I know what is the strength fixed for the Madras High Court and whether there will be any increase in view of the proposed transfer of certain portions from Travancore-Cochin ?

Shri Datar : I have not got the figure about Madras High Court. The question would depend upon the work that would remain in the Madras High Court after reorganisation.

Shri Kamath : Is it a fact that some of the High Courts, among which is the Nagpur High Court, are working below their sanctioned strength and is it proposed not to disturb the *status quo* pending the final regorganisation of States ?

Shri Datar : I am not at present aware of the exact sanctioned strength of the Nagpur High Court.

Shri Kamath : It is one less now.

Shri Datar : It may be one less. It depends also on the quantity of work that is there. It is not that in every case that we must fill up the sanctioned strength.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that in some High Courts, a large volume of work has accumulated and whether the Government will consider the appointment of additional Judges for those High Courts ?

Shri Datar : Government are aware that there are large arrears in some High Courts. That is the reason why in the Ninth Amendment Bill, provision has been made for the appointment of additional Judges for some time.

Shri Kamath : On a point of order, the senior Minister said in the last session that Government were in correspondence with the State Government as regards filling of the vacancy. Now the junior Minister says that it depends on the quantity of work. Am I to understand that the place is not going to be filled ? The Senior Minister gave a different answer.

Mr. Speaker : They have not filled up so far.

Shri V. P. Nayar : The hon. Minister said that the matter as not yet been decided. May I know whether the Ministry has received any representation from the Bar Association of Travancore-Cochin regarding the matter in the case of the proposed Kerala High Court and if so, what action has been taken ?

Shri Datar : I do not know whether it has been received in the office.

Language Census in Bihar

*310. **Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 410 on the 2nd March, 1956 and state ;

(a) whehter the village-wise resorting of the mother tongue data of the 1951 Census in Manbhum district of Bihar has been received and tabulated ;

(b) who were entrusted with the wor of re-sorting ; and

(c) whether those persons who made mistakes were also called for re-sorting work ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) Yes ; to village-wise linguistic figures have been published in a Brochure which has been just issued.

(b) The work of sorting of village-wise figures was carried out under the Superintendent of Census Operations and Development Secretary, Bihar Government, assisted by a whole-time Deputy Superintendent and a staff of Sorters, Compiler-Checkers & Administrative Assistants.

(c) The staff entrusted with the work, of village-wise sorting was quite different from that which carried out the 1951 sorting.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether in any other district this kind of sorting was undertaken ?

Shri Datar : This was taken up in a number of border districts in about twelve States.

Shri K. K. Basu : May we know whether this village-wise sorting was not done immediately after the census as in many other States ?

Shri Datar : The census was what is known as tract census and not village-wise census.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know whether the decision taken by the Government on the basis of the original census will be reconsidered in the light of the figures in re-sorting ?

Shri Datar : This factor also will be taken into account.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whehter any re-sorting of the census has been done in the year 1956 ? If so, what does it reveal ?

Shri Datar : This, I believe, was done last year, not in 1956.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : I want to know whether another re-sorting has been done in 1956.

Shri Datar : I am not aware.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : १९५५ में मानभूमि में जो सेन्सस (जनगणना) हुई, उस से क्या बात मालूम होती है ?

Shri Datar : From this counting it appears that there are certain disparities. These disparities are due to certain wrong counting in respect of dialects as to whether they were part of the Hindi language or part of the Bengali language.

Tyagi Formula

*311. **Shri Bahadur Singh** : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1475 on the 21st December, 1954, and state :

(a) whether the "Tyagi Formula" was made applicable to the personnel of PEPSU forces who were released at the time of merger of PEPSU forces in the Indian Army ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of J.C.Os. and other officers so retrenched from the PEPSU forces ; and

(d) the number of those whose pensions claims have not yet been settled by the Government of India ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) The New Pension code rates of service pension/gratuity apply to personnel of Armed Forces who were in service on the 1st June 1953 or who joined service on or after that date, whereas the released personnel of the PEPSU state Forces were discharged prior to the above date.

(c) A total of about 4742 personnel of all ranks were released, of whom 73 were officers and 140 were JCOs.

(d) 4.

Shri Bahadur Singh : May I know why the new pension code was not given retrospective effect ?

Sardar Majithia : It is the normal practice to give effect to it from the date on which it formally comes into existence.

Shri Bahadur Singh : May I know what efforts have been made to secure employment to the persons who were retrenched ?

Sardar Majithia : That is a separate question, but speaking off-hand I can say that the employment exchanges are there. The Government has already written to the various State Governments and also to the other Ministries asking them to give preference to these retrenched soldiers, be they from *ex*-State forces or others.

Shri A. M. Thomas : May I raise a question of propriety in relation to this question ? The heading given to this question is "Tyagi Formula" and in the body of the question also there is a reference to "Tyagi Formula". Any direction given by the Minister or any formula prepared by the Minister in relation to any question pending before the Government is the decision of the Government or formula prepared by Government. Is it proper to associate the name of the Minister with the scheme, formula or direction ?

Mr. Speaker : When the Minister has no objection, I do not know what objection the hon. Member has.

Shri A. M. Thomas : Usually we style Commissions by the names of those who preside over those Commissions but is it proper in relation to the work of Government to associate names of Ministers with any particular order or direction.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): It was the responsibility of the hon. Member who put the question. He introduced the word and in the reply the word has not been used. So, it is not the official name of the formula, but somehow or other the Members have given that name. I am grateful to the hon. Member.

Shri S. S. More : Whenever a certain name appears in a question, you, Sir, and your Secretariat has every right to remove whatever is improper.

Mr. Speaker : Very well.

Insurance Companies

*314. **Shri Tulsidas** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the custodians appointed by Government have submitted reports on the working of the Insurance Companies under private hands before the 19th January, 1956 ;

(b) the number of cases of undesirable practices such as misappropriation of funds, misfeasance, etc., by the previous management that have been detected by them and the details thereof ; and

(c) the total amount of funds involved in such cases ?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Custodians were appointed on the 19th January, 1956 or soon thereafter to take charge of insurance companies of which the management was taken over by Government pending nationalisation. Their first duty was to manage these companies efficiently and protect the interests of the policy-holders. This was a full-time task. They had neither the time nor were they called upon to investigate the working prior to 19th January, 1956 of the companies placed under their management.

Nevertheless, there were a few cases of misappropriation of funds which came to their notice in the discharge of their ordinary duties. Details of these are :

Name of the Companies	Amount Involved
1. Presidency Life Insurance Company Ltd.	30 lakhs
2. Palladium Assurance Company.	5 lakhs
3. Bangalakshmi Insurance Company.	13 lakhs
4. Adarsha Bima Company Ltd.	15 lakhs
5. Hindustan Ideal	11,000

In some other cases investiagtions are proceeding and it would not be advisable to disclose their nature until they are completed.

Shri Tulsidas : The hon. Finance Minister stated during the course of his reply on the Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill that there were large scale malpractices in the insurance business under private hands. Now, the hon. Minister says the Custodians have not reported on this Matter excepting the few cases which he has just now mentioned. Are these cases over and above what the Finance Minister had mentioned at the time of the consideration of the life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill, or are these the same cases as were mentioned then ?

Shri M. C. Shah : These were the cases which were mentioned. As I have already stated, we will have to investigate all those cases of bad working before 19th January, 1956. We have already made a provision in the Life Insurance Corporation Act, section 15, so that we can investigate all those affairs within five years of the nationalisation of the companies and it can go on. That will be done the moment the Corporation is established.

Shri K. K. Basu : Are we to understand that the investigation in respect of the malpractices that might have been indulged in by the existing insurance companies has not yet been completed, or have only these few cases come up as the Minister stated ?

Shri M. C. Shah : These cases were with regard to the missing of certain securitites. From that we can infer that these sums were misappropriated. Now, if we go through the accounts within the last five years it will be possible to find out the discrepancies. Some investigations are going on in some of the companies. They are not yet complete. Also it is not advisable to disclose all that because in one company in the South some misappropriation was found out and one of the persons responsible died in suspicious circumstances. It is said he committed suicide because that was found out.

Shri S. S. More : May I know whether any special machinery has been instituted by Government to carry out the investigations as promptly as possible ?

Shri M. C. Shah : That will be done after the Corporation is established. The Corporation is going to be established soon

and they will then go into all these matters which are prior to 19th January, 1956 during the next five years as provided for under the Act.

Shri Jhunjhunwala : How have these cases come to light ? Is it in the course of the Custodian's investigations or somebody else's investigations or when the Custodian was carrying on his duties ?

Shri M. C. Shah : When the Custodians took over charge, they found the securities were missing, and therefore those amounts were misappropriated by the persons. Therefore, those persons were arrested and they are being prosecuted.

Shri Jhunjhunwala : Have no other cases come to the notice of the Custodians yet ?

Shri M. C. Shah : About the missing of the securities, it has not come. If it had come, we would have immediately arrested and prosecuted the persons concerned. But, after going through these accounts many things will be found out. As I said, in some other cases investigations are going on and, as I just now mentioned, in one case where we found out something, one of the persons died in suspicious circumstances. It is said he committed suicide.

Shri Jhunjhunwala : It is said no special machinery has been appointed yet. Then, who is carrying on the investigations ?

Shri M. C. Shah: Today these Custodians are managing on behalf of Government. After the nationalisation, all these companies will be integrated into one Corporation and then the whole machinery will be there. Thereafter, a special machinery will be created to go into the accounts and all other matters relevant thereto dating prior to 19-1-1956.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मेहतरों की मजदूरी

*२९३. **श्री बाल्मीकी :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न छावनियों में मेहतरों को दी जाने वाली मजदूरी में असमानता के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) छावनी बोर्डों में जो मेहतर काम पर लगाये गये हैं उन की मजदूरी की दरें साधारण तौर पर पास पड़ौस की नगरपालिकाओं के मेहतरों की मजदूरी की दरों और छावनियों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर निर्भर हैं। चूंकि विभिन्न नगरपालिकाओं द्वारा दी जाने वाली मजदूरी की दरें एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में और एक नगरपालिका से दूसरी नगरपालिका में भिन्न भिन्न होती हैं, इसलिये उन का प्रभाव आस-पास के छावनी बोर्डों पर भी पड़ता है; और इस तरह छावनी फण्ड से वेतन पाने वाले नौकरों की मजदूरियों में असमानता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गजटेड पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध मामले

*२९९. **पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष में सतर्कता-पदाधिकारियों द्वारा ३९८ गजेटड पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध की गयी रिपोर्टों के आधार पर कितने पदाधिकारियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया और उन्हें विभागीय दण्ड दिया गया अथवा उन्हें अनिवार्य रूप से अवकाश ग्रहण करना पड़ा; और

(ख) क्या उन में से किसी को न्यायालय द्वारा सजा भी मिली है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख). मांगी हुई सूचना का एक विवरण, जो ३० जून, १९५६ तक है, सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४४] ।

Enquiry into Dalmia-Jain Concerns

*303. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the assurance given by him on the floor of the Sabha about the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the Dalmia-Jain Concerns and state :

(a) when this Commission is likely to be appointed ; and

(b) the terms of reference thereof ?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Mineral Advisory Board

*312. **Dr. Rama Rao** : Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the fourth meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board held recently at Bangalore ;

(b) whether the Board has approved of the draft legislation to provide for the regulation of mines and development of minerals ; and

(c) If so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the Sabha ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II annexure No. 45].

(b) and (c). The Board had not sufficient time to consider the draft bill to express any considered views. It is proposed to introduce the Bill as soon as all comments received have been examined by Government.

"Mysore Flour"

*313. **Shri Wodeyar** : Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Food Technological Research Institute has discovered "Mysore Flour".

(b) if so, whether this has been tried as a partial substitute for grains in distress areas in the country ; and

(c) the results thereof ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) It has proved to be satisfactory.

Income Tax Act

*315. **Shri Thimmaiah** : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to appoint a Committee to examine the Income Tax Act ; and

(b) if so, its terms of reference ?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : (a) The matter is under discussion and it is likely that the work will be entrusted to a Special Committee within the Law Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

बच्चों और नवशिक्षितों के लिये पुस्तकें

*३१६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बच्चों और नवशिक्षित वयस्कों के हेतु साहित्य लिखवाने के लिये केन्द्र खोल दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देरी का क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते ।

Life Insurance Companies

*317. **Shri M. L. Agrawal**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the machinery that has been evolved for recruiting the Zonal, Divisional and Branch Staff for the Nationalized Life Insurance business and;

(b) the qualifications that would be taken into consideration in making appointments?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : A fairly comprehensive machinery has been evolved for integrating the existing staff of the Insurance Companies and for appointing them suitably in the Corporation. One Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Lall, I.C.S. (Retd.) has

been set up to examine and interview officers of all ranks and grades with a view to their being graded appropriately and arranged in some suitable order of seniority. For carring out the same task in respect of the remaining staff,four/Zonal Committees have been set up, and the work of these four/Zonal Committees being coordinated by a Committee composed of their Chairmen working under the Chairmanship of the controller of Insurance. I myself have interviewd a considerable number of senior officers of Insurance Companies, over a hundered with a view to assessing their suitability for filling the various senior appointments under the Corporation and I was assisted in this task by, besides the Secretary Economic Affairs Department, and the former Controller of Insurance, Shri L. S. Vaidyanathan, Shri Dhiren Mitra and other senior Insurance Officers.

Income Tax Manual

*318. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Income-tax Manual containing procedural rules was last reprinted; and

(b) whether the circulars and orders issued since 1922 have ever been systematised and compiled?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure: Shri (M. C. Shah): (a) The last edition of Income-tax Manual Part II containing the rules framed under the Indian Income-tax Act and the notifications issued thereunder from time to time was published in August 1954. The work of brining out of further edition has already been taken in hand.

(b) Circulars are issued from time to time for Departmental use. These related to procedure and interpretation of law. These Circulars are not intended for the public. They are supplied to all the officers concerned. So far these circulars have not been emobodied in the form of a book. Steps have, however, been taken to bring out such a book and number of pages have already been printed.

Higher Technological institute Southern Region

*319. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2384 on the 21st May 1956 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken for the location of the Southern Regional Higher Technological Institute.

(b) if so, the location finally decided upon; and

(c) when the Institute will be open for Admission?

The Deputy Minister of Education, (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education has since endorsed the recommendation of the Southern Regional Committee that the Southern Higher Technological Institute be established in Madras. The matter is now under the consideration of Government.

(c) it is proposed that the Institute should be established in the latter half of the Second Plan Period.

Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu

*320. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Power Station of the Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu is kept as stand-by;

(b) if so, the reasons there for;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government propose to construct a new thermal Station at cordite Factory Aruvankadu; and

(d) if so, its cost?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Kolar Gold Mines

*320. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Gidwani:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Thimmaiah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Mohana Rao:

Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached in regard to payment of compensation on nationalisation of Kolar Gold Mines;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) if not, what is the point of difference?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The matter is still under consideration of the Mysore Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

National Atlas

*322. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Organisation for preparing the National Atlas has started functioning; and

(b) if so, when it will complete its work?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malviya): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It is proposed to bring out a preliminary Hindi Edition of the Atlas by April 1957 and a substantial portion of the main Atlas during the Second Five Year Plan period. The Atlas will be completed during the Third Five Year Plan period and thereafter work of revision of the Atlas will go on continuously.

हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों का प्रमापीकरण

*३२३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री, २१ मई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३८८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के कीबोर्डों के प्रमापीकरण के लिये नियुक्त की गयी विशेष समिति की सिफारिशों पर क्या अब तक कोई अन्तिम निश्चय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अन्तिम निश्चय तथा प्रमापीकृत कीबोर्ड के ब्योरे की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जावेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अन्तिम निश्चय कब किये जाने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) से (ग). समिति की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट की अभी प्रतीक्षा है। रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त होने पर ही निर्णय किया जा सकता है।

Training in Oil Technology

*324. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1735 on the 25th April, 1956 and state the method proposed to be adopted for selection of Indian Geologists and Engineers who are to be sent to the Soviet Union for practical training in oil technology?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The 14 persons for whom training facilities in USSR under the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration Programme have been asked for, are already employed in the Oil and Natural Gas Directorate. They have been selected for training in particular specialised fields on the basis of their suitability for such training.

Assessment Committee on Basic Education

*325. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:**
Ch. Raghubir Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1276 on the 9th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the Assessment Committee on Basic Education has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations embodied therein?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement covering the main recommendations is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 46].

Successor to Nizam

*326. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:**
Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad has nominated his grandson as his successor to his private property depriving his son, the Prince of Berar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that by this nomination the grandson of the Nizam will be entitled to succeed him as per agreement at the time of integration of the State;

(c) if so, whether Government have been informed of this nomination of the successor of the Nizam; and

(d) if so, the nature of advice given to him?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Reports to that effect have appeared in the press.

(b) Succession to the rulership of Hyderabad will be regulated by the President at the appropriate time under article 366 (22) of the Constitution.

(c) and (d). An informal reference was made to Government. The answer to this was that the matter would be considered in the normal course at the appropriate time.

Special U. N. Fund

*327. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 419 on the 2nd March, 1956 and state the progress made so far with regard to the establishment of the Special U. N. Fund for the economic development of under-developed areas?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The *ad hoc* Committee appointed by the U.N. General Assembly at its tenth session submitted its interim report in June 1956, which will be discussed in the eleventh session of the U. N. General Assembly.

The Committee is expected to make its final report to the twenty-third session of the Economic and Social Council some time in 1957.

Educational Surveys

*328. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the educational surveys conducted by the Ministry either directly or through Commissions have helped in improving the existing Education system; and

(b) whether the reports of these surveys have been published?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 47]

Literary Workshops

*329. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Literary Workshops organised during the First Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the target for the Plan period was fulfilled;

(c) how many such workshops are proposed to be opened during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether any workshop for Children has been opened or is proposed to be opened?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Nine.

(b) No definite target was laid down.

(c) 40.

(d) Yes, one at Andhra has been held and 4 workshops are proposed yearly.

Flood Relief

*330. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give aid, grants or subsidy to the various State Governments as a measure of relief in the flood-affected areas of their respective States;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken;

(c) whether any of the State Governments have intimated the extent of help that they would require during the current year; and

(d) if so, the nature of help sought by each of them and the reaction of Central Government to such demands?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Government give assistance to the State Governments in such matters in accordance with a prescribed pattern.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Smuggling

*331. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken against the foreigner who was detained at the Dum Dum airport in June, 1956 for possessing 720 rounds of ammunition and Rs. 1300/- in Indian Currency and undeclared travellers' cheques for a thousand dollars; and

(b) what are his antecedents?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Action is being taken against the foreigner concerned under

the appropriate Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. The case against him is under investigation.

(b) It is reported that the foreigner concerned is an *ex*-Army Officer.

Indian Commercial and Industrial Service

*332 { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** **Shri Ram Krishan :**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to create a Central pool of officers of All India Service for manning industrial undertakings owned or managed by the State;

(b) if so, the proposed number of officers who will constitute this pool ; and

(c) how this pool will be administered ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) Yes.

(b) This is still under consideration.

(c) The pool will be administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs who will be advised by a Committee of senior officers representing the Ministries concerned with the pool.

Bharat Electronics Factory

*333. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Factory has gone into production;

(b) if so, since when ; and

(c) the details of production so far ?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi) : (a) Yes.

(b) From December, 1955.

(c) Jigs and tools for the general purpose receiver and the 400 Watts transmitter valued at about Rs. 1½ lakhs and piece parts for the receiver valued at about Rs. 64,000 have so far been produced. One receiver has been assembled completely and ten receivers are in the process of assembly.

India's Contribution to UNESCO Budget

*334. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is likely to be any decrease in India's contribution to the UNESCO Budget for the next year; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) It is not possible at this stage to anticipate India's contribution for next year.

(b) Does not arise.

Bharat Electronics Factory

*335. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty :** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreement of the Bharat Electronics Factory at Bangalore with the French firms has worked to the satisfaction of the Government of India ;

(b) the number of Indian technicians trained at the French Factory ; and

(c) the amount of royalty and other payments made to the French firm in accordance with the terms of the contract to date ?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi) : (a) The agreement has worked reasonably satisfactorily.

(b) Five Engineers and 13 Foremen and Assistant Foremen.

(c) A sum of Rs. 16,14,280 has been paid to the CSF under the contract so far. Nothing has been paid as royalty as yet.

विक्टोरिया क्रास शताब्दी

*३३६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ३ मई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९२३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विक्टोरिया क्रास पाने वाले सभी भारतीयों ने शताब्दी समारोह में भाग लिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समारोह का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) समारोह के किन-किन कार्यक्रमों में उन्हों ने भाग लिया; और

(घ) ब्रिटेन की सरकार ने उन्हें क्या क्या सुविधायें दीं ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) जी नहीं । केवल ग्यारह, जो सफर करने योग्य थे, भेजे गये थे ।

(ख) तथा (ग). समारोह के ब्योरे और उस के कार्य क्रमों की सरकारी सूचना, जिन में इन विक्टोरिया क्रास पाने वालों ने भाग लिया था, अभी तक नहीं मिली है ।

(घ) प्रत्येक विक्टोरिया क्रास पाने वाले को दो पौंड फी रात के हिसाब से सात रातों के लिये निर्वाह-भत्ता और लन्दन एयरपोर्ट से उसके एग्ज़रवेज टरमिनी तक ट्रांस पोर्ट का खर्च ब्रिटेन सरकार द्वारा मंजूर किया गया था ।

National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped

*337. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary :** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 712 on the 15th March, 1956 and state :

(a) whether the National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped have submitted any interim scheme for the mentally deficient persons;

(b) whether scholarship has been awarded to any mentally deficient persons ; and

(c) the number of meetings of the Council held during 1955-56 ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) One.

Educational Qualifications for Recruitment in Government Service

*338. **Shri Jhulan Sinha :**
Shri Ram Krishan :
Ch. Raghubir Singh :
Shri Madiah Gowda :

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1510 on the 17th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed to examine the question of retention of University degree as a pre-requisite for entry into Government, has been received; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the report have been sent to certain Ministries and all State Governments with a view to eliciting their views on the recommendations of the Committee.

Central Board of Revenue

*339. **Sardar Iqbal Singh :**
Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to S.Q. No. 734 on the 15th March, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any Expert Committee has since been appointed to make detailed recommendations about the overhauling of the statistical side of the Central Board of Revenue; and

(b) if so, how far the work of the Expert Committee has progressed ?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बुनियादी शिक्षा सम्बन्धी गवेषणा के लिये राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र

*३४१. **श्री श्रीनारायण दास :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुनियादी शिक्षा सम्बन्धी गवेषणा के राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र ने अपना कोई कार्यक्रम निश्चित किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४८]

District Savings Committees

177. **Shri Ram Krishan :** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Savings Committees have been formed in all the Districts of PEPSU ; and

(b) if not, the names of the Districts where such committees have not yet been formed ?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) : (a) No District Savings Advisory Committee has been formed in any District of PEPSU so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Junior Technical Schools

178. Shri Ram Krishan : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for opening Junior Technical Schools during the Second Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the number of such schools to be opened during current financial year and Second Five Year Plan period, State-wise ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a)The details of the scheme are still being worked out.

(b) The number of Junior Technical Schools to be started in the current financial year in the different States will be decided after the scheme has been finalised.

During the second Plan period the different State Governments have proposed establishment of Junior Technical Schools as follows:—

Bihar	10
Orissa	2
Punjab	4
West Bengal	7
Jammu & Kashmir	4
Madhya Bharat	4
PEPSU	2
Rajasthan	4
Travancore-Cochin	18
Bhopal	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Tripura	1
	58

Information in respect of the rest of the States is awaited.

Scholarship Scheme for Girls

179. Shri Ram Krishan : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the main features of the proposed special scholarship scheme for girls ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 49].

Higher Secondary Schools

180. Shri Ram Krishan : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Higher Secondary Schools established so far State-wise; and

(b) the number of such schools to be established (i) during the current financial year, and (ii) during the Second Five Year, Plan period, State-wise ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be furnished as soon as possible.

Bombay Mutiny Case

181. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that about 110 ex-soldiers of what is known as the Bombay Mutiny case involving No. 21 Central India Horse have submitted to Government petition asking for relief; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken thereon ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) Yes, Sir, a petition was received on behalf of about 102 ex-soldiers involved in the Central India Horse Mutiny.

(b) The petition has been rejected.

Oil

182. {Shri D.C. Sharma: / Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :

Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha giving details about the potential oil fields in the Hoshiarpur and Kangra Districts (Punjab) and state :

(a) whether the team of Russian Experts who conducted an aero-magnetic survey of oil in Jawalamukhi (Punjab) have submitted any report;

(b) if so, the nature of the report; and :

(c) whether drilling operations have started in the Jawalamukhi area ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K.D. Malaviya) : (a) and (b). Geological mapping has shown the existence of a number of structures which may be favourable for accumulation of oil or natural gas in Jawalamukhi, Nurpur, Dharamsala and Janauri areas. At Jawalamukhi there is a gas seepage.

No aero-magnetic survey for oil in Jawalamukhi, Punjab, was conducted by the team of Russian Experts (Oil Group). They visited India to advise the Government of India as to how best it can organise and tackle work relating to oil exploration. The report submitted by them deals with all aspects of work on oil exploration. Their interim report on the tasks for the oil and gas prospecting and exploration in India has been placed in the Library of the Sabha.

(c) No, Sir.

Smuggled Gold

183. {Shri D. C. Sharma
{Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the quantity of gold confiscated during the months of February to June, 1956 on the West Pakistan border?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): Of the gold seized on the West Pakistan border 986 tolas were confiscated during the months of February to June, 1956.

Merit Scholarships in Public Schools

184. **Shri Dabhi :** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the scheme of merit scholarships in Public Schools instituted by Government;

(b) the entire cost of education per student including full fees, clothing, pocket money, journey expenses etc.; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by Government per student in these public schools?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The scheme is intended to make the benefits of Public School education available to poor but meritorious students who would otherwise not be able to obtain them for lack of funds.

Selections are made purely on merit on an all-India basis with a reservation of 17½% for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Scholarships are tenable upto the completion of the school leaving examination provided the progress of the scholar is of the required standard from year to year.

(b) From Rs. 18,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- per student approximately.

(c) Rs. 1800 per annum approximately.

प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा

१८५. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २५ मई, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तब से कितने राज्यों में प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर दी गई है ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : ३१ मार्च, १९५५ तक पेप्सू और अजमेर राज्यों के कुछ क्षेत्रों में भी प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर दी गई थी ।

राज्य बैंक

१८६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या वित्त मंत्री ३ मई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९११ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वीकृत सूची में दिये गये स्थानों में से किन किन स्थानों पर भारत के राज्य बैंक की शाखायें खोली जा चुकी हैं; और

(ख) स्वीकृत सूची के शेष स्थानों में बैंक की शाखायें कब तक खुल जायेंगी ?

राजस्व और प्रतिरक्षा-व्यय मंत्री (श्री अरुण चन्द्र गुह): (क) १०० नये केन्द्रों की स्वीकृत सूची में से, ३ मई, १९५६ के बाद नीचे लिखे केन्द्रों में भारत राज्य बैंक की चार शाखायें खोली गयी हैं :—

	शाखा खुलने की तिथि
१. कांचीपुरम् (मद्रास)	२५-५-५६
२. विराजपेट (कुर्ग)	११-६-५६
३. कुनूर (मद्रास)	२५-६-५६
४. नलविद (आंध्र)	२५-६-५६

इस के अतिरिक्त इम्पीरियल बैंक ने जिस विस्तार कार्यक्रम का आरम्भ किया था उस के लिये चुने गये केन्द्रों की सूची में से ३ मई, १९५६ के बाद निम्नलिखित सात स्थानों पर राज्य बैंक की शाखायें खोली गयीं :—

१. सिलचर (आसाम)	४-५-५६
२. कूच बिहार (पश्चिम बंगाल)	१४-५-५६
३. जगदलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश)	२५-५-५६
४. गुड़गांव (पंजाब)	१-६-५६
५. सूरी (पश्चिम बंगाल)	४-६-५६
६. सतारा (बम्बई)	११-६-५६
७. ब्यावर (अजमेर)	२९-६-५६.

(ख) यह बताना सम्भव नहीं कि स्वीकृत सूची के बाकी केन्द्रों की शाखाओं के किस तारीख तक खुलने की सम्भावना है । फिर भी इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा कि निर्धारित समय तक ये शाखायें खुल जायें ।

संग्रहालय

१८७. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री विश्व नाथ राय :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ३ मई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९१८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संग्रहालयों के पुनर्गठन और विकास करने तथा उन के बारे में एक सुनिश्चित योजना चालू करने के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास): भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त संग्राहलय सर्वेक्षण विशेषज्ञ समिति की अन्तिम बैठक १३ व १४ जुलाई १९५६ को हुई थी । इस की रिपोर्ट शीघ्र ही निर्णीत होगी ।

Jammu and Kashmir

188. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various measures adopted since July 1952 towards the integration, financial-judicial and otherwise of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the Indian Union; and

(b) what further measures are under contemplation during 1956-57?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the Indian Union and its relationship with the Union in regard to various subjects is defined in the President's Orders of the 4th May 1954 and of 11th February 1956 which have been issued under article 370 of *the Constitution*. These orders have been *published in* the *Gazette of India*. *Jurisdiction over subjects* such as income-tax, customs, Central excises, meteorology, national highways, inter-State trade and commerce, banking, insurance, stock exchanges, patents and designs, copy rights, petroleum, manufacture and distribution of salt, cultivation and sale of opium and coordination of standards of research now rests with the Union Government according to the provisions of these orders.

The Taxation Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 1954, was enacted to provide for the extension of Central taxation laws to the State. With a view to extend to the State other Central laws dealing with matters in respect of which the Union of India has jurisdiction the Jammu and Kashmir (Extension of Laws) Bill, 1956, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 18th April 1956 in the last session.

After the 14th May 1954, a new financial relationship was brought into being between the Government of India and the Government of Jammu & Kashmir analogous to the relationship with other Part B States. Formal Agreements, one under articles 278 and 295 and another under article 306 of the Constitution were concluded with the Jammu & Kashmir Government. Copies of both these Agreements have been placed on the Table of the House on the 22nd February 1956.

(b) According to article 370 of the Constitution, other matters can be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Union Government only with the concurrence of the State Government and the State Constituent Assembly. That Assembly is at present engaged in framing a Constitution for the State which will deal with this matter.

All India Council for Secondary Education

189. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government to the All India Council for Secondary Education for the discharge of its functions during 1955-56; and

(b) the amount actually spent by this body during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 50.]

National Research Fellowships

190. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1729 on the 3rd May, 1956 and state the subjects for which the National Research Fellowship has been awarded during the last financial year?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Of the seven National Research Fellowships awarded during the last financial year, four are for Chemistry, two for Physics and one for Mathematics.

Central Overseas Scholarships

191. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students selected for the award of the Central Overseas Scholarships for 1956-57; and

(b) the states to which they belong?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Twenty-three teachers of colleges and universities have so far been awarded scholarships.

(b) Andhra 4; Assam 1; Bihar 1; Bombay 2; Hyderabad 1; Madhya Pradesh 1; Mysore 1; Punjab 1; Orissa 3; Travancore & Cochin 1; Uttar Pradesh 3 and West Bengal 4.

Removal of Untouchability

192. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the funds allocated to each State and other organisations for the removal of the untouchability during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 51.]

Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore

193. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the housing programme for the workers of different categories at the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore; and

(b) the percentage of workers so far provided with residential quarters?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) So far 690 quarters have been built under the housing programme of the Company.

(b) Seven per cent.

Water Supply in Cantonments

194. {Sardar Iqbal Singh: Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the water supply for the troops stationed in Ferozepur and Ambala Cantonments is inadequate;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase it;

(c) the main reasons for the short supply; and

(d) when the supply is likely to be normal?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Ferozepur Cantonment, No; Ambala Cantonment, Yes.

(b) Two projects costing Rs.12·93 lakhs and 6·70 lakhs for improving the water supply at Ambala Cantonment have been sanctioned.

(c) The existing supply has not been able to cope with the demand arising out of the rapid increase in population in the Cantonment after partition.

(d) The position will ease considerably by the end of this year on completion of the project costing Rs.12.93 lakhs.

Smuggling

195. {Sardar Iqbal Singh: Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers arrested so far on the Rajasthan and Punjab borders in 1956 separately;

(b) the total value of goods confiscated;

(c) the major items among them; and

(d) the number of smugglers convicted?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Social and Moral Hygiene Sub-Committee

196. {Sardar Iqbal Singh: Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 725 on the 15th March 1956 and state:

(a) the recommendations of the Social and Moral Hygiene Sub-Committee which have been accepted by Government; and

(b) the steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is Laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 52.]

Study Teams from abroad

197. {Sardar Iqbal Singh: Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of study teams from other countries sponsored by the U. N. Technical Assistance Board, that have come to India so far during 1956;

(b) the nature of courses that they have attended; and

(c) the number of teams likely to come in the remaining part of 1956 and 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) 5.

(b) (*i*) Statistics

(*ii*) Social Education

(*iii*) Community Development.

(c) Not yet kown.

Geological Survey

198. **{Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the details of the Geological investigations carried out in Punjab, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh during 1955-56; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 53.]

Central Reserve Police

199. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some dacoits have been arrested,wounded or killed by the personnel of Central Reserve Police in India during 1956, so far;

(b) if so, the number of such dacoits and the places State-wise, where they were arrested etc; and

(c) the total amount spent and the reward, if any, given to the Central Reserve Police personnel?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Three dacoits were shot dead and two arrested on 7th July, 1956 in an encounter at village Salaiya, district Hamirpur (Uttar Pradesh).

(c) No extra expenditure was incurred except the usual pay and allowances to the personnel working with the detachments. No reward has been given.

Estate-Duty

200. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 828 on the 20th March, 1956 and state the amounts realised by Government in Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. during February and March 1956 by way of Estate Duty?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 54.]

Sports Grants

201. **{Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the grant given or proposed to be given on the recommendations of the All India Council of Sports to the All India Sports Bodies during 1956-57, separately?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): A Statement showing grants paid during 1956-57 (April to June, 1956) is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 55.] Regarding grants to be paid, it is difficult to say at this stage what these would be.

Migration from Pakistan-held Kashmir Territory

202. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether people are still migrating from Pakistan-held Kashmir to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the total number of persons who have migrated during 1956 so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate them?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar:) (a) Yes.

(b) 13.

(c) The information is being collected from the Jammu and Kashmir Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Foreign Missionaries

203. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of visas issued to foreign missionaries to visit this country during the period from the 1st February, 1956 to the 30th June, 1956; and

(b) the number of persons who were refused visas?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Visas have been authorised in 146 cases. Information as to how many of these persons have actually entered India is, however, not available;

(b) 38.

Higher Secondary Schools

204. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of high schools that have been converted into Higher Secondary Schools during 1956-57 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The information will have tobe collected from the States and will be furnished later.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

205. Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the nature of special facilities provided to Scheduled Caste and other Backward Classes people in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1955-56 and those to be provided during 1956-57?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The subject matter of the question is the concern of the State Government. However, a statement furnishing the information available with the Government of India is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 56.]

Fire arms

206. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of fire arms *i.e.* revolvers and rifles for which licences were granted by Government from the 1st September, 1955 to the 30th June, 1956?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement showing the requisite information in respect of the States from whom replies have so far been received is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 57.]

Information in respect of other States will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Public Schools

207. Shri Jethalal Joshi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1257 on the 31st August, 1955 and state the total amount of grants given to the two Public Schools in 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (i) Lawrence School, Sanawar, Rs. 2,04,500; (ii) Lawrence School, Lovedale, Rs. 1,90,000.

Life Insurance

208. Shri Tulsidas: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new life insurance business done from the 19th January, 1956, upto the 30th June, 1956; and

(b) the figures in respect of the same for the corresponding period during 1955?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

भारत-पाक सीमा तस्कर व्यापार

२०९. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में कवास रेलवे सटेशन पर जैसलमेर से पाकिस्तान जाती हुई बीड़ी के पत्तों से भरी ट्रकें और ३०० तोला पाकिस्तानी सोना बरामद हुआ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार के अवैध व्यापार को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

राजस्व और प्रतिरक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री अ० चं० गुह): (क) जी हां, सचाई इस से कुछ भिन्न है। ३० जून १९५६ को कवास रेलवे स्टेशन पर २८२ तोले ७ माशे सोना पकड़ा गया जिस के बारे में यह खयाल है कि यह चोरी-छिपे पाकिस्तान से लाया गया था; और सात हजार रुपये की बीड़ी की पत्तियां, जो एक मोटर ट्रक से जैसलमेर के रास्ते चोरी-छिपे पाकिस्तान ले जायी जा रही थीं, २४ जून १९५६ को पकड़ी गयी थीं।

(ख) बदले हुए तरीकों की काट करने के लिये सरकार भी समय समय पर आवश्यकतानुसार, चौर्यनियन-विरोधी उपायों में परिवर्तन करती रहती है, जैसे कि निरोधक सूचना और निरोधक दल का संगठन, सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा सीमा पार करने वाली गाड़ियों और व्यक्तियों की जांच, जांच करने वाली चौकियों की स्थापना, जांच करने वाले गतिशील दलों की व्यवस्था आदि।

Excise Duty on Mustard Oil

210. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the excise duty on Mustard Oil is realised from the Mill owners on the basis of production or Gate-delivery after sales; and

(b) whether any representation has been received from the Mills regarding the mode of realising the excise duty?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The Central Excise duty on Mustard oil as also on other Vegetable Non-essential Oils is collected at the time of clearance of the oil from the factory premises or approved place of storage.

(b) Yes. Some suggestions have been received; *e.g.*, system of compounded levy, collections to be made at the close of the month, etc. All these are being examined.

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 26th July, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

12 NOON

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES (1955-56) VOL. 5, No. 1

श्री ब० गो० मेहता (गोहिलवाड़): मैं एस्टीमेट्स समिति (१९५५-५६) का कार्यवाही सारांश, खंड ५, अंक १ पेश करता हूं ।

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): I beg to present a petition signed by 74 petitioners, in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1956.

STATES REORGANISATION BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the States of India and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.".

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. Under the Constitution, this motion itself cannot be moved by the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point? I am not able to follow.

Shri Kamath: When the Lok Sabha was adjourned *sine die* at the end of May, the Bill had been referred to the Joint Committee. Then, the House was prorogued by the President; Parliament was prorogued by the President. Now, the Bill that has come before the House is different from the one that went to the Joint Committee. The procedure that is to be applied in this case is the procedure in the House of Commons, except that there is a saving clause in the Constitution in Article 107.

Mr. Speaker: We have had enough discussion about this matter, and this was raised by the hon. Member himself.

Shri Kamath: No. This is entirely different.

Article 107 (3) says that a Bill pending in Parliament shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the House. That is all that is provided for, with regard to Bills in the House. As regards the rest, the procedure that governs such cases in the House of Commons equally applies to Bills pending here.

If you would kindly turn to page 30

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Kamath]

of May's *Parliamentary Practice*, you will find:

> "The effect of a prorogation is at once to suspend all business until Parliament shall be summoned again. Not only are the sittings of Parliament at an end, but all proceedings pending at the time are quashed, except impeachments by the Commons, and appeals before the House of Lords. Every bill must therefore be renewed after a prorogation, as if it had never been introduced.".

But, as I said, we have got a saving clause in the Constitution in article 107(3). But that is only to the effect that a Bill pending in Parliament shall not lapse by reason of prorogation. And that Article in the Constitution has been incorporated in our rules. Rule 318 of our rules of procedure says:

> "On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices, other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall lapse and fresh notices must be given for the next session.".

Had this Bill come before the House today in the same form, identically in the same form, as it was when the House was prorogued, we could not have raised any objection. But the Bill has been, if not radically, at least substantially altered by the Joint Committee, and therefore the Bill that has come before the House today is substantially different from the Bill that was before the House when the House, rather, Parliament, was prorogued by the President.

This has been very pithily and clearly expressed in Halsbury's *Laws of England* (*Second edition—Hailsham edition*), Vol. 24. Para 517 at page 268 of this book reads:

> "It is a recognised rule of Parliamentary procedure that in addition to bringing a session of Parliament to a conclusion, a prorogation puts an end to all business which is under the consideration of either House at the time of such prorogation. In both Houses, therefore, any proceedings either in the House or in any committee..."

Kindly mark the words 'either in the House or in any committee'.

> "...of the House lapse with the session, and any bill which does not receive the Royal Assent before Parliament is prorogued must be reintroduced as a new bill in a subsequent session."

This, of course, is modified by article 107(3) of the Constitution, to this extent, namely that the Bill as it was, when the House was prorogued, can be resumed, when the House is resummoned by the President.

I would like to urge just one more point with regard to this, and that is that May's *Parliamentary Practice* at page 582 defining what a Select Committee is, says as follows:

> "Select Committees are regarded as copies on a small scale of the House, limited in their inquiries by the extent of the authority given ....."

If the House is prorogued by the President, the House cannot meet, and if the House cannot meet, no committee of the House either can meet. Therefore, the proceedings of the Joint Committee, in my judgment, according to the Constitution and the rules that have been framed are null and void, and therefore, the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee, cannot be considered by the House.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): My hon. friend has anticipated me; all the same, I hope you will permit me to supplement whatever he has stated.

Ours is not a sovereign parliament in the sense in which the House of Commons is a sovereign parliament. We are strictly regulated by the Constitution. Under the Constitution, we have got some exclusive powers, and we have also some powers shared with the State Legislature. Then, we have some powers...

Mr. Speaker: When points of order are raised, the point has to be stated first, and the hon. Member should not start a general discussion.

Shri S. S. More: The point is this. I shall enunciate the point, and then advance my arguments.

My submission is that the Select Committee, along with the House, when it is prorogued stands in a state of suspended animation, and has no right to function, and cannot carry on any proceedings during the period of prorogation. The House creates the Select Committee, and the House is the father of the Select Committee. When the father ceases to have any power and becomes ineffective.... (*Interruptions*)

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): The son succeeds.

Shri S. S. More: I am not concerned about the future of the progeny. I am more concerned here with interpreting the rules.

You will be pleased to see that in the House of Commons, there are standing orders. According to the standing orders,

> "A Select Committee may sit, whilst the House is sitting.".

Here the word 'may' is nothing but 'shall'. I need not quote again the authorities from May or Halsbury to show that the word 'may' here has the force of 'shall'. The moment the House is prorogued, even the Select Committees which are appointed by the House also stand in a suspended state, and therefore cannot function or carry on proceedings.

Our rules of procedure in this respect are also patterned after the procedure in the House of Commons. Rule 103 of our rules of procedure reads:

> "A Select Committee may sit whilst the House is sitting...".

You will find that this is entirely borrowed, both body and soul, from the procedure of the House of Commons. So, if the particular rule prevailing in the House of Commons, has one interpretation, a similar rule adopted by this House must also be deemed to have the same legal connotation and the same implication. Therefore, I would like to bring to your notice that if the House could not conduct any proceedings after prorogation—because there is a division of power; when the House is prorogued, the President comes in; he has the power of legislation, and our power of legislation is suspended—then much more so should our power of carrying on any proceedings, which lead us to the final stage of legislation, also be deemed to have been suspended. And if any Select Committee unwittingly, without any intention to violate the rules of procedure, sits and applies its mind to the consideration of the Bill, then the whole procedure is *ab initio* void. If it is *ab initio* void, then the Bill which has been recommended to us by the Joint Committee cannot be accepted as a valid legislation.

My submission is that we are an infant democracy....

Mr. Speaker: All that is not necessary. The point of order has merely to be stated and in support, one or two points may be mentioned. There should be no general discussion about our policy.

Shri S. S. More: May I bring to your notice that on previous occasions, for instance, in connection with the legislation regarding Ajmer-Merwara and many others, the Speaker was indulgent enough to hear arguments for two or three days?

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to do so.

Shri S. S. More: I accept what you propose to do But I may bring to your notice that the relevant rule of the House of Commons and our particular rule regarding Select Committees has the same meaning, and if the meaning is the same, then my submission is that the interpretation will be the same, and the limitations on our powers will be the same.

[Shri S. S. More]

As far as the powers of the Select Committee or other Committees are concerned, there is no legislation framed by this House conferring any special power on them which can be a sort of deviation or departure from the procedure in the House of Commons.

I might also bring to your notice one fact. Last Friday when an objection was raised as regards the capacity of Shri Kamath's Resolution to continue after the prorogation of the House, you were pleased to rely on rule 319 of our Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. May I point out that this rule 319 is a new rule which has been incorporated in the fourth edition of our rules, and as such, it has no application? It was not there during the previous Parliament. If it is a new rule, it will have to be treated as a new rule, and we cannot treat it is something following a practice which was long in operation.

In the light of these comments, I do support Shri Kamath's point that this House is not competent to take into consideration the Report of a body which is *ab initio* void.

Shri Kamath: The last point I would like to make is that the Resolution which was there previously and the Resolution taken up this session are indentical.

Shri R. D. Misra (Bulandshar Distt.): On a point of order When this point was raised with reference to Shri Kamath's Resolution, you decided that if anybody had got any objection about your ruling or about the interpretation of rules 318, 319 and so on, that matter should be referred to the Rules Committee. If any Member has any objection, he should refer to the Rules Committee. According to my opinion, it was very clear, but as you have given that ruling, I bow before you. All Resolutions lapse, but you said that they do not lapse because of rule 319, though it was framed in 1954 only. But somehow or other, it was said by you that that rule was in force long before the coming into existence of our Constitution. As far as the Resolution was concerned, it lapsed, but we allowed it. Now today they are raising the very same objection. The Constitution is very clear on this point, that a Bill cannot lapse. It means that this Bill can be proceeded with. It means that the Committee appointed by this House can make a report and deliberate during the time of prorogation. The Report of the Committee is now before us. Therefore, when this point has already been decided by you, can it be raised again now?

Mr. Speaker: It is not a matter of first impression. The other day the same objection was raised when Shri Kamath's part-heard Resolution was sought to be taken up. Then we referred to rule 319. This relates to a Bill. So far as that is concerned, there is a specific statutory provision in the Constitution itself that on the prorogation of Parliament, a Bill shall not lapse. That means the prorogation has no effect so far as that Bill is concerned. It has only this effect that if the House is adjourned, still the Select Committee can meet. Therefore, prorogation has only this meaning, that the House still continues. Of course, so far as the House is concerned, it cannot sit, on account of prorogation, to transact business, because it is not meeting. But then it has this effect as if the House has merely adjourned. So the Select Committee can still go on. So far as prorogation is concerned, the Bill is not in any way affected.

Further, a Bill means all stages of the Bill. Here we were in the Select Committee stage. The only objection that was raised was that the Select Committee had made substantial alterations If those alterations had not been made, Shri Kamath would have had no objection; we could start the same thing.

Shri Kamath: The same thing.

Mr. Speaker: But in the Select Committee it has not been so altered. It

has not been sent for circulation. Nothing of the kind. Therefore, we are entitled to go on with this Bill. Even if it should be altered in any manner, this House has jurisdiction to take up this matter. The Select Committee can go on even when the House is prorogued, because prorogation has no effect on the pendency of a Bill. Pendency of the Bill means all stages of the Bill. Under these circumstances, I do not agree with Shri Kamath.

So far as rules 102 and 103 are concerned, far from supporting Shri S. S. More, they seem to support the other view.

An Hon. Member: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Rule 102 says:

"The sittings of a Select Committee shall be held on such days and at such hour as the Chairman of the Committee may fix."

Rule 103 says:

"A Select Committee may sit whilst the House is sitting, provided that on a division being called in the House, the Chairman of the Committee shall suspend the proceedings in the Committee for such time as will, in his opinion, enable members to vote in the division".

These two rules read together only mean this, that normally the Select Committee shall sit without prejudice to the sitting of the House. If perchance, the Select Committee is meeting whilst the House is sitting, it is necessary for the Chairman to adjourn the proceedings in the Committee for such time as will, in his opinion, enable Members to vote in the division. This Committee has been sitting when the House was not sitting. Even if it was sitting when the House was sitting, it was only necessary for the Chairman to suspend the proceedings to enable Members to vote in a division. Therefore, far from standing in the way of this motion being continued, these two rules help towards a decision of this question. The Select Committee can sit though the House is not sitting.

Shri Kamath: On a point of clarification for future guidance. Is it your ruling that a Select Committee can sit irrespective of whether Parliament is adjourned or prorogued?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. First of all, my ruling is that while the House is adjourned, a Parliamentary Committee can sit.

Shri Kamath: When prorogued?

Mr. Speaker: So far as prorogation is concerned, it has no effect on the pendency of a Bill. That is, the Select Committee's proceedings can go on as if the House had not been prorogued.

Therefore, there is no legal objection to going on with this proceeding.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I had occasion to present the Report of the Joint Committee on this Bill on the opening day of this session just ten days ago. I did so in accordance with the directions of this House. Before we had dispersed, I had been instructed to conduct the proceedings of the Joint Committee so as to be in a position to present the Report of the Committee on the opening day. So if there has been any departure from the instructions by the House, I feel sorry. If I have acted according to the directions of the House, any other course of action would perhaps have amounted more or less to a contempt of the House. So I will not go into other matters. Shri Kamath's ingenuity and originality are always there and the House has the benefit of novel points raised by him from time to time.

Shri Kamath: You were not present here yesterday. You were ill. I am glad you are back.

Pandit G. B. Pant: People who had been here had characterised it as childish.

Shri Kamath: Your voice is not clear. I did not hear what you said.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, I am not sorry that he did not hear.

Shri Kamath: That is all right—not meant for me, then.

Pandit G. B. Pant: As it is, I hope, every care will be taken to make the best use of the limited time that the House has. Shri Kamath, in particular, has often found that the time allotted for the business of the House by the Business Advisory Committee is inadequate. So, let us economise that time and make the best use of it without raising points which might not be sustained—I will not use a stronger expression.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Sir, I want to make one request to you. The hon. Home Minister has used the word 'childish', if we have heard him rightly, with reference to Shri Kamath. I do not know whether the hon. Home Minister in his capacity as an elder man may use such language. But very strong exception was taken by the other House to the language used by Shri Chatterjee—the word urchin—and very strong objection was taken and a point of privilege was raised. So, I would like to know whether the hon. Home Minister would still stick to the use of that word 'childish' or will he kindly withdraw it.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I referred to the objection; but, so far as Shri Kamath is concerned, I paid a tribute to him for his elderly bearing.

Shri S. S. More: Sir, he is not audible when he tries to be particularly sarcastic. We must know what he says.

Shri Kamath: I won't object to the word 'childish' and I hope he will not object to the word 'senile' if I use it later.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has said that he used the word in relation to the objection and not in relation to the person.

Shri Kamath: Senile is also an adjective and I may use it later in that sense.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not want to hurt the susceptibilities of Shri Kamath.

Shri Kamath: That is better.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I know he is quite a tough person.

Shri Kamath: As if you are not.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I hope he is not very much touched or disturbed by mere words.

Shri Kamath: Nor are you.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have accepted what you have said. I am prepared to accept what you have said about me.

Shri Kamath: Very well.

Pandit G. B. Pandit: As we grow in age we all become senile, more or less.

Shri Kamath: Not every one.

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no such interruptions across the Table. The hon. Member referred to a particular expression and the hon. Minister has said and I have also said that he referred to the matter and not to the person. It must stop there. Let there be no more interruptions.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So far as this motion that I have placed before this House is concerned, the feeling that is uppermost in my mind is one of genuine gratitude to the hon. Members of the Joint Committee. I do not know if it will be presumptuous on my part to say that I owe it to them, to express my appreciation of the very fine and patriotic attitude that was shown by every Member of the Committee during its deliberations. We had very long sittings and the problems with which the Committee was concerned were of a ticklish character. But they were all handled in an objective manner and throughout the proceedings were characterised by a spirit of understanding, accomodation and a desire to look at things from the wider and larger point of view. Continuously there was an effort to adjust the regional demands with the

demands of the country and the supreme necessity of preserving and promoting its unity. The Members of the Committee throughout looked upon these problems not from a provincial or parochial angle but as citizens of this great country who owed, above all, a duty to the preservation of the unity and integrity of India. Everything else was secondary. So, the deliberations of this Committee were conducted in a manner which might well serve as a model for others. I am deeply indebted to the Members of the Committee. I hope that the controversy that had centred round the issues which have arisen out of the States Reorganisation Commission's Report will be viewed by everyone in a similar manner and from a similar angle.

So far as the Report is concerned, it marks one more stage in our onward journey. It will be received by the hon. Members of this House with, I hope, a sense of relief, if not of ratification. The Report was published about 10 months ago. Since then it had been the subject of discussion and the nature of the controversy has covered a wide range. Nevertheless, in spite of the formidable difficulties which we had to face and which were, perhaps, to some extent, inevitable in a matter of this kind, there have been, to a certain extent, got over. The roads were rough, stony and rocky; but, still, we have been able to march ahead and the stage that we have now reached will be one more milestone on the journey. This will, I hope, assume final shape and be embodied in the statute-book before long.

May I also hope that if there are still any points which admit of any improvement, then, efforts will be made so that we may have the goodwill of all in the launching of this scheme. Delay in this matter will be harmful. Even now, I think, constructive activity has suffered a set-back and the sooner the new States are formed the better it will be for all concerned and it will then be possible for all to concentrate on the work of reconstruction. I earnestly hope that the reorganisation of the States will result in the acceleration of the pace of advancement and reconstruction.

So far as the amended Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee is concerned, I trust all will agree that it is an improvement on the Bill as it was originally introduced. It carried almost the general support of the entire Joint Committee except in regard to a few matters. The Joint Committee had to deal with a large number of questions. We often are carried away by some matters which are of importance but which have really eclipsed the rest of the area which has already been covered. The Joint Committee's Report accepts practically all chapters in the Bill relating to incidental matters such as the allocation of funds, liabilities, assets and various other matters which cover the major part of the Bill. With regard to the to the reorganisation of States too, but for one or two States there has been almost unanimity. So, the Joint Committee has accepted by and large the scheme of reorganisation. There are a few minutes of dissent, but they only indicate that but for the points mentioned in the minutes, the rest of the Report is acceptable to everyone. That has, in fact, been said in clear terms. Even the dissentients have accepted that this Bill, as amended by the Joint Committee, is considerably better than the Bill that was introduced in this House. The Joint Committee has made a few important changes. They relate to matters which were of some interest to special constituencies and also to matters which were of a wider character. Some formal changes had to be made so as to bring the Bill in conformity with the provisions of the Contitution. The classification of A and C has again been introduced in the Bill. It does not really mark any departure from the original scheme or intention, but it was considered advisable to retain the words for the present, which will be deleted later on.

Again in accordance with article 4 of our Constitution, the Schedule has

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been annexed to the Bill and that also carries out the directions of the Speaker.

Apart from that, certain other changes have been made. The State of Andhra Pradesh is now to be called by that name. Andhra-Telangana has now been replaced by this name, which had been recommended by the Legislature of Hyderabad and also by the Andhra Legislature.

The State of Maharashtra will have a Legislative Council. Other States too had in a way shown their keenness for having such Councils, especially Madhya Pradesh and Andhra, but it was not considered desirable to make such a provision in the Bill. The Legislature there can proceed in the usual manner, and on its recommendation, Parliament can take necessary action. As to the State of Maharashtra, as it is the principal successor State to the existing State of Bombay which has a Legislative Council, and as there was a unanimous desire that the Legislative Council should also be provided for Maharashtra, a provision to that effect has been incorporated in the Bill itself.

Shri S. S. More: Was it the unanimous desire of the people or of the Joint Committee?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Of the Members of the Joint Committee.

So far as the number of members of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly is concerned, it has been raised from 240 to 280, so that every Parliamentary constituency may have 7 Assembly constituencies. In allotting the numbers to the various States, this has been kept in view, and due care has been taken to see that the new constituencies that may have to be demarcated as a result of reorganisation should be the minimum in number, so that the existing constituencies have served in determining the number of members that have been allotted to the new composite States.

Apart from these changes, there have been certain changes with regard to the High Courts. The Bill has provided that certain States should have a lower scale of salary, such as Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, but it was argued that the new States would be bigger than some of the existing States like Orissa, where the scale of salary which is at present prevailing is in accord with the scales obtaining in other A class States. And also as the Bill contemplates that hereafter Judges of the High Courts may be transferred from one High Court to another, it is desirable that there should be uniformity in the matter of the salary of the Judges.

There was again discussion in the Joint Committee about the problem of Bombay. The dissenting minutes too refer to the Bombay problem. The provision in the Bill was only to the effect that Bombay would be centrally administered. There was some apprehension in some quarters that this unqualified provision in the Bill might mean that Bombay would ever continue to be a centrally administered area. So, it has been definitely stated in the Report that this provision about Bombay being administered by the Centre will be subject to review in five years in accordance with the statement made by the Prime Minister in Bombay itself. So, that is the view of the Joint Committee.

Then, there are certain other matters which are of a minor character and are mentioned in the report of the Committee and in the clauses that are explanatory and attached to the Bill itself. I do not know if it would be necessary for me to refer to the other changes that have been suggested in the Bill.

The Joint Committee has raised the number of Members that had been originally provided for centrally administered areas. Thus, Bombay will have seven Members in the Lok Sabha and five in the Rajya Sabha. Delhi will have five Members in the Lok Sabha and three in the Rajya Sabha. Himachal Pradesh will have four Members in the Lok Sabha and two

in the Rajya Sabha. Tripura and Manipur will have two each in the Lok Sabha and one each in the Rajya Sabha. All legislation for these areas will be the responsibility of the Parliament and so it was considered desirable to raise the number of their representatives and I think that this matter has been treated in a manner which should give them some satisfaction and assurance about the future.

In the dissenting minutes certain points have been prominently mentioned. One of these relates to Bombay to which I have referred. There is also some reference to Himachal Pradesh, to boundary commission and to safeguards for linguistic minorities. The Committee was particularly keen about effective safeguards being provided for linguistic minorities. The proposals framed by the Government were placed before the Committee and they have been attached to the report and an amplified version of that memo will, I hope, be placed on the Table of this House shortly. We are going to issue instructions after the matter has been discussed in this House, if it is taken up by the hon. Members.

I may, however, state that it has been the desire of the Government from the very outset that all reasonable safeguards to protect the interests of linguistic minorities and to enable them to enjoy reasonable facilities should be provided and that no citizen should suffer on account of the language that he speaks. Our Constitution, in a way, recognises fourteen languages and anyone can put any application in any of these languages in any court or address it to any Government. That was the intention that language should not come in the way of the enjoyment of civic rights. So, I hope, appropriate action will be taken in that regard.

A suggestion has been made that some officer like the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes should be appointed to look after the matters pertaining to linguistic minorities. It has also been suggested that the report of such an officer should be made available to Parliament and it should be open to Parliament to discuss it. The question is an important one and I hope it will receive attention. In fact, I had attempted to invite the attention of this House to this vital problem when discussions were held previously, but, on account of other matters which seemed to claim priority over everything else, this did not receive that amount of attention which it deserved.

I have placed the report of the Joint Committee before the House. The Committee did its work very assiduously. The Committee scrutinised the report from one end to the other. Every word, every syllable and every line was examined. After thoroughly reviewing the whole position and considering every question, whether big or small, major or minor, it reached decisions which had the unqualified support of at least forty Members and with regard to only a few of which, certain dissenting minutes have been appended. So, I appeal to the House to accept the recommendations of the Committee with such improvements as may yet be feasible. I do not exactly know if there is much room for any further change; but the collective wisdom of the House may prove more fruitful than one sometimes does not find oneself in a position to estimate. I can only hope that controversies will now subside and be set at rest and that, now that we have reached the penultimate stage, we will be able to get through it with goodwill in an atmosphere of calm and tranquil understanding, actuated by a spirit of accommodation and placing before ourselves ceaselessly the ideal of a prosperous, united and strong India which we hope to achieve under the leadership of our Prime Minister, who, through his democratic ways and other methods.....

Shri Kamath: Question.

Pandit G. B. Pant:....has led the country forward and raised its status all over the world and has filled us all with hope and faith in the future of the country and in our ability to

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realise the dreams which we had cherished from our childhood.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the States of India and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Now, I have received notice of a motion by Shri R. D. Misra, that the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956, as reported by the Joint Committee, be referred to a Select Committee of this House only consisting of 35 members. I say it is a dilatory motion. There are no specific reasons given. Under Rule 323, sub-rule (3) it is said:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for recommittal of a Bill to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses or circulation or recirculation of the Bill after the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses has reported thereon, is in the nature of a dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of the House inasmuch as the Select Committee of the House or the Joint Committee of the Houses, as the case may be, has dealt with the Bill in a proper manner or that no unforeseen or new circumstance has arisen since the Bill emerged from such committee, he may forthwith put the question thereon from the Chair or decline to propose the question."

As it is, it is a dilatory motion. Has the hon. Member anything to say?

Shri R. D. Misra: First of all, before submitting my point I want to make it clear that it is not my intention in any way to stop the progress of this Bill. I want that the reorganisation of States should come into force as soon as possible. The reason for my bringing this motion is that I find the State Reorganisation Bill is not in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution as it stands. The law has provided under Article 4 of the Constitution that whenever States are to be reorganised the Constitution should be amended accordingly so that all the provisions of that Bill may be in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution as amended by a Bill under article 4. The Joint Committee says in paragraph 11 of its report that they have brought this Bill in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, whereas I find within the body of this report that there are provisions which violate the provisions of the Constitution. The report says that there shall be a common High Court for Bombay, Gujerat and Maharashtra, while article 214 says that there shall be a High Court for each State. Therefore, this provision of the States Reorganisation Bill would go against the provisions of article 214. Similarly, there are other provisions which violate the provisions of the existing Constitution. Therefore, I want that this Bill should come within the scope of the Consitution as amended by article 4.

Then, I will refer to one other thing. This Committee was a Parliamentary Committee. There is nothing said as to whether a report of a Parliamentary Committee will be considered or the matter referred back. I do not find anything in our Rules of Procedure. As far as a Select Committee is concerned, there the matter can be referred back to a Select Committee. But when a Bill originates in the Council of States and it has been referred to a Joint Committee after which it comes to this House, in that case that Bill cannot be referred to a Select Committee of this House. This is about the Rules of Procedure.

My difficulty is that the States Reorganisation Bill must contain those provisions which amend the Constitution so as to bring this Bill in conformity with the Constitution as provided in article 4. I welcome this Bill all right. I am in agreement with every provision of the Bill with minor differences here and there. I also

appreciate the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. I was thinking that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will be passed by this House first and thereafter this S. R. Bill will be taken up by the House. But now the position has been upset. The S. R. Bill is being taken up before the amendment to the Constitution How can we proceed with it according to the present Constitution?

Mr. Speaker: I have heard both the points and I think it is a dilatory motion. So far as articles 3 and 4 are concerned, this matter was pointed out even at the earlier stage that, in so far as an amendment to the Constitution arise out of any changes in the boundaries or new formations of States under article 3 the amendment of the Constitution ought not to be by a separate Bill but it ought to be made by an amendment in the original Bill itself. That was pointed out and those amendments have been carried out. If there is any other provision in a particular clause which is inconsistent with the Constitution and which has not come under the modification suggested under articles 3 and 4 which do not constitute an amendment of the Constitution, notwithstanding the effect on account of the explicit provision made in article 4, that objection to a particular clause or any particular portion thereof may be raised at that stage when the clause is before the House to consider whether it is right or wrong. Generally, the suggestion that has been made has been accepted. I do not think it is useful or proper to send it back to any Select Committee, not to speak of a single Select Committee of this House. I rule out this motion as being out of order and dilatory.

Now, so far as the original motion is concerned, 45 hours have been allotted; of course, it is agreed that, in case something more might be necessary, that will always be considered by the Speaker. May I ask how many hours can be allotted for general discussion and how many hours for the clauses?

An Hon. Member: 30 hours and 15 hours.

Mr. Speaker: The clauses are important. We have had a general discussion on these matters from time to time. Therefore, two-third of the time, that is 30 hours, may be allotted for the clauses.

Shri S. S. More: As far as general principles are concerned, we have discussed them on three occasions. Therefore, it would be much advisable to shorten that time and spend more time on the amendments and clauses because they will excite the greatest controversy and they should be given the longest time. That is my submission. Instead of indulging in some general principles, let us confine ourselves to the consideration of the clauses.

Mr. Speaker: So, shall we allot 15 hours for general discussion and 30 hours for the clauses?

Shri Gadgil: I would suggest 20 hours for general discussion and the rest for the clauses. That will be very equitable division.

Mr. Speaker: All right. 20 hours for general discussion and 25 hours for the clauses.

Shri Kamath: We may have general discussion up to the evening of Monday and then we may take up the clauses. We may fix the dates like that.

Mr. Speaker: Let us go on now. It is fixed as 20 hours for general discussion and 25 hours for the clauses. Hon. Members will kindly note that leaders of groups will have half an hour and other hon. Members will have 15 to 20 minutes each.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

Shri C. D. Deshmukh (Kolaba): Sir, I want to ask where one could get an authentic copy of the Prime Minister's statement in Bombay.

1 P.M.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Yes: we want the official report of the Prime Minister's speech made in Bombay on the 3rd June, 1956.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I made a statement in the course of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee are not placed in this House. It is not normally done. But since the hon. Member desires a copy, I can supply him with the full proceedings.

Shri S. S. More: I may bring to the notice of the Chair one point. The report of the Joint Committee says that the declaration was made by the Prime Minister and not as President or as anybody else of an organisation. If the declaration was made, according to the report, as Prime Minister, we are entitled to have a copy of the declaration.

Shri Kamath: Was that statement made by the Prime Minister in his capacity as Prime Minister or as a Congress leader?

Mr. Speaker: This matter will be considered. Let us proceed.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: My difficulty is this. Paragraph 15 of the Joint Committee's report refers to the statement made by the Prime Minister in Bombay on the 3rd June, 1956 and says that the "decision will be subject to review in five years in the light of the statement made by the Prime Minister". Unless we know what that decision is, it is very difficulty to know what the value of the assurance contained in paragraph 15 of the report is.

Mr. Speaker: I will note it and take suitable action.

Shri Kamath: A clarification may be made as to whether the statement was made by him in the capacity of Prime Minister or in the capacity of a party leader only.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: So far as the hon. Member who first put the question on this subject is concerned, he has been assured that a copy will be supplied to him. So far as we are concerned, shall we also be supplied with a copy?

Mr. Speaker: I am not making any difference between one hon. Member and another hon. Member. Shri A. K. Gopalan will now proceed.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: This is a most important Bill in this Parliament. With many a glaring fault, it embodies the victory of a democratic principle and also it is a triumph of the people's movement in this country. The whole credit would have gone to the Government if they had acted wisely and courageously on the principles which they had advocated for the last so many years and then based the reorganisation of the States on those principles. Unfortunately, that has not been done, and as a result of that, as far as some areas are concerned, grave mistakes have been committed and they have caused a national disturbance and also disunity.

During the national movement in this country, this question of reorganisation of the States on a linguistic basis was in the forefront. It was this slogan that inspired the people. The people thought that they should first achieve national freedom and then take up the question of freedom of the linguistic groups to organise themselves on a linguistic basis. But, after the advent of Swaraj, though they were saddled with many intricate problems, they were disappointed, because they found that their hopes about the demand for linguistic States had not been realised. The people also found that not only their hopes were not realised but they understood that their demands had been whittled down and the principles had been bypassed. If all the sections of the people had been united on the basis of this principle and a boundary commission had been set up on the basis of this principle, to find out how best the boundaries could be demarcated,

then, certainly, national unity would have been achieved and it would have certainly prevented the heat and passions and prejudices that we find today all over the country.

Since 1920, the Congress organisation has been formed on the basis of the linguistic formula. In spite of the British administrative units, the Congress organisation has been working on the linguistic basis. But when the Congress came to power, they forgot it. People had to fight for it. I do not want to go into the history of the movement for linguistic States. But we know that it was after 1947 that the brave people of Andhra brought this question into the forefront. The sacrifice of the people of Andhra as well as that of Potti Sriramulu brought the Andhra State into being. After the Andhra State was formed, the appointment of a Commission was announced and even when it was announced, as far as the principles of the redistribution of the States on the linguistic basis were concerned, they were not mentioned. Those principles were by-passed. The Commission then gave its recommendations. Though the Commission said that the reorganisation was not on the linguistic basis, we know that as far as many areas are concerned, the States have been formed certainly on the linguistic basis. The new States are actually linguistic States. These new States are the beginning of a new democracy and a new democratic life in this country and they also start an era of equality between the different groups. This will help the unity and solidarity of the people in this country provided the ruling party does not pitch one group against the other.

I now come to Maharashtra. The most important and the most controversial thing is about Bombay not being added to Maharashtra. To tear Bombay from the Maharashtra area to which Bombay rightly belongs, is certainly an act devoid of principle. It is an action which has been condemned not only by the people and by the public opinion of Maharashtra but it is condemned all over India. This action not only injures and maims the body of Maharashtra but also mocks and hurts the heroic and proud people of Maharashtra. Allow me to say that it is an act of political criminality; because, can we achieve the unity of the nation only by appeasing certain vested interests in this country? Can Indian democracy and political decency be sacrificed at the altar of vested interests in this country? The separation of Bombay from Samyukta Maharashtra and the administration of Bombay as a Part C State is something which is a great calamity and which the country will not and should not tolerate. The provision for a separate Bombay city from the new State of Maharashtra and constituting it as a Part C State, I have to say, goes against all accepted notions of democracy and fairplay. Culturally, economically and geographically, Bombay is part of Maharashtra. It is the economic centre and also the capital of Maharashtra. Without Bombay, Samyukta Maharashtra will be a headless trunk. The worst part of the Bill is, according to the present arrangement, three and a half million people inhabiting Bombay will have no right of franchise. There will be no legislature and having a legislature is at the pleasure of the Government. Is there any reason why Bombay should not be added to Samyukta Maharashtra? We find no reason. If there is any reason, it is this: the ruling party wants to appease the big business in Bombay. The big business in Bombay controls the whole economics of Bombay. Most or the majority of the big business in Bombay are those who are not Maharashtrians, and they are non-Maharashtrians. So, the only reason which we can find is that it is only to appease these vested interests in Bombay who hold the economic control of Bombay that the Government have done this thing.

In appeasing the vested interests, the Government are doing one thing.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

They are trampling under foot the democratic principles and they are also showing that future democracy in India is blackened, Indian democracy will be darkened if the accepted democratic principles are thrown away for the sake of certain vested interests in this country.

Then there are certain arguments adduced as to why Bombay should be kept as a separate Part C State. These arguments had already been answered. One argument is that Bombay has grown as the capital of a multi-lingual State and not of a unilingual State. The answer to that is, what about Calcutta and Madras. Calcutta was also the capital of a multi-lingual State before. That was the case also with Madras. So, as far as Calcutta and Madras are concerned, they are also cosmopolitan in character. As far as the commerce, industry and trade of these two cities are concerned, they can also be compared to those of Bombay. When a certain attitude is taken towards Calcutta and Madras and other cities, what is the reason for Bombay being treated separately? Another argument is that the Maharashtrians are not in absolute majority in Bombay. That is also fantastic. Considering the figures, it has no significance, because the Marathi-speaking population in the State is 43·6 per cent. and Konkani-speaking 5 per cent.; combined together they form 48 per cent. Take, for instance, Bangalore; there the Kannada-speaking population is only 24 per cent....

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri A. K. Gopalan:....and 32 per cent. are Tamils. Simply because Tamils are more than the Kannada-speaking people, we cannot say that the Bangalore city must also be administered separately. As far as Hyderabad is concerned, 49 per cent. is Urdu-speaking population and 43 per cent. Telugu-speaking. In spite of that, Bangalore is the capital of Mysore and Hyderabad is the capital of Andhra. Nobody has brought forward the argument that because of this the two cities must be centrally administered and should not be added to their own areas. The principle has been clearly laid down that a city will be included in the territory of that linguistic area which surrounds it, irrespective of arithmetical calculations. This principle has been applied to all other cases except Bombay.

Another argument is about the cosmopolitan nature of Bombay. There are linguistic minorities in States like Madras also and this principle that because of its cosmopolitan nature and the existence of linguistic minorities it must be centrally administered had not been applied to other States. Another argument is that trade and industry in Bombay will be affected. Look at the facts. In Maharashtra, 90 per cent. of the trade is in the hands of non-Maharashtrians. In Poona, 90 per cent. of the wholesale trade is in the hands of Gujeratis and Marwaris, 60 per cent. of the textile industry is in their hands; 30 per cent. of the general business is in their hands. In Sholapur, the majority of the mills are owned by non-Maharashtrians. What about Calcutta and Madras? In Calcutta and Madras also, in some places, the majority of trade and industry is in the hands of those who are not the people of those States. So, as far as trade and industry are concerned also, there is absolutely nothing which prevents Bombay being given to Maharashtra.

Another excuse is that the minorities in Bombay will be oppressed. It is only to hide the conspiracy of the vested interests. There are constitutional guarantees for the minorities. The Maharashtrian leaders also have stated that they are ready to have special safeguards as far as the minorities are concerned. What about Andhra and Telangana? They have dealt with the problems of the minorities by giving special safeguards to them and the linguistic minorities in those areas are certainly satisfied. If that was the reason, the Maharashtrians would have sat down and a set-

tlement could have been arrived at, whereby the apprehensions in the minds of the minorities would be removed. Using the minority to veto the just and democractic demand of the majority is very unscrupulous. It begets nothing but national disruption.

Another reason for the redistribution of the States is the desire of the people. I do not know whether in any other part of India the people have expressed their desire so clearly as it has been done in Bombay in regard to Maharashtra. Blood flowed down the streets and people faced lathi charges every day. 60,000 people offered satyagraha. Not only that; there were big demonstrations where lakhs of people demonstrated and showed their desire that Bombay must be given to Maharashtra. The Bombay Corporation also passed a resolution; some of the members of the Bombay Corporation resigned; the Speaker of the Assembly resigned; some Ministers resigned; and, to add to all this, yesterday the Central Finance Minister also resigned. People agitated every day, in spite of lathi charges and shootings. Certainly in no other part of India has the desire of the people been so strongly expressed as in Bombay in regard to Maharashtra. So, the question of Bombay cannot be turned away saying that it is against the desire of the people.

What happened in Bombay? Even before the announcement of the Government about their decision in regard to Bombay, something happened in Bombay. The Bombay Government wanted to see that even a peaceful agitation about giving Bombay to Maharashtra was not there. I myself went to Bombay and other places and understood what things have happened. As was stated by the ex-Finance Minister yesterday, it was something like "shoot to kill" and "shoot at sight". Even on the 16th, when there was nothing but a peaceful demonstration, there was provocation. People at the head in Bombay understand that it is only provocation that will create violence. There was calculated provocation when there was a peaceful agitation. They know that when there was provocation, there would be violence; they also knew that if the unsocial elements and goondas could be stirred up, the whole movement of Samyukta Maharashtra could be slandered as a movement of looters and rioters. They want people to understand that it is a movement which only does looting and rioting, so that the whole case of Samyukta Maharashtra may be blackened. What an amount of repression has been there! Even that strong repression could not stop about 100 persons from demonstrating, because the people of Maharashtra feel that it is their right that Bombay should be given to Maharashtra. As far as other States are concerned, they are more or less linguistic States. So, certainly it is the right of Maharashtra to have Bombay. I do not want to dilate on what happened in Bombay, because it is known already.

As was stated yesterday, even an enquiry was not made. I gave a petition—a memorandum—to the Minister in Bombay that an enquiry must be conducted. I also mentioned the reasons why an enquiry was necessary. Even in this House, not only from this side, but from the other side also, it has been urged that an enquiry must be made. No enquiry has been made, because if it were made, the things that have happened would be known to the people outside. Certainly they will understand what kind of conspiracy was there and the whole background would be known to the public. If anybody says that except in Bombay wherever there was shooting, enquiries have been made, certainly it is true. I understand from reliable sources that a majority of the people arrested were goondas who had been convicted before for many offences. When they were let loose, boys reading books in the verandas were killed. When tear gas was opened and when women in the balconies could not bear it and when they came out, they were shot at sight and were killed. I am saying these things

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because when I went to Bombay, I personally understood that these things had happened. When such is the case, not even an enquiry has been made, because they want a slander to be carried against the Samyukta Maharashtra movement. So far as that is concerned, my request to the Home Minister is this: do justice to them; in the name of democratic principles, allow greater Bombay to be part of Samyukta Maharashtra; don't allow bitterness to continue. I have nothing more to say about Maharashtra.

Regarding Punjab I won't say much. As far as Punjab is concerned, what we expected was that Punjab will be divided on linguistic basis. We wanted that there should be two separate linguistic States, one Punjabi-speaking and the other Hindi-speaking. The Hindi-speaking people had unanimously demanded that they should be separated from the Punjabi-speaking areas and their request has not been acceded to by the Government. Then, the Hindi-speaking areas are also the backward areas. The present arrangement partially solves the problem on the principle of linguistic States and I am glad about it.

I will next come to Orissa. I would say that one of the biggest drawbacks of this Bill is the injustice that is done to the Oriya people. Rightly or wrongly, the people of Orissa had been clamouring that as far as the borders are concerned there must be some readjustment. They have said that as far as some areas of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are concerned they have some claims over them. But the Government of India have not dared to give any consideration to those demands. So what I now say is that a boundary commission should be set up to demarcate the boundaries on the basis of language and on the basis of contiguity, specially looking into the welfare of the tribes.

Next I come to Kerala. As far as Kerala is concerned, that State is formed more or less on the linguistic basis, though not completely. I do not want now to go into the question of the borders. What I have to say is that if the Kerala State is formed according to the provisions of this Bill then there will be an extension of the President's rule. It will mean the extension of the President's rule to Malabar also. As far as the Malabar M.L.A.s are concerned, they are a part of the Madras Assembly, but they will be asked to go away. I do not know what their future will be. I do not know, but by some provisions of the Constitution the M.L.A.s of Malabar will all be killed as far as their rights are concerned, not physically. When we were discussing the approval of the proclamation of emergency in Travancore-Cochin issued by the President, I referred to this matter. So far as that is concerned, the Constitution has given us two rights; one is to dissolve the Assembly. There is also another alternative and that is instead of dissolving the Assembly, it may be suspended. When we were discussing the Bill on Reorganisation of States I said that when the Kerala State is formed there will be the M.L.A.s from Malabar and they must also be given an opportunity to see whether the President's rule can be ended. It was said the other day in the House that not a single day would the President's rule be continued in any part of India, if possible. If, instead of saying that, the Government certainly believe in that principle, then after the reorganisation of the States they must give an opportunity to the Malabar M.L.A.s for leaving the Madras Assembly. Then, as far as the Malabar M.L.A.s are concerned, the majority of them are non-Congressmen. With the assistance of the members of the T.C. Assembly, the Malabar M.L.A.s may be able to form a Government. So you must give an opportunity to them to see whether the crisis that is there can be solved. It was said that there is a Constitutional crisis and so there was a necessity for the President's rule especially when there is some

readjustment of the boundaries. Then we made a request that the Assembly may be suspended and not dissolved. They did not do it. I do say that it was not done because the Government thought that if the Assembly is not dissolved but only suspended then a situation may arise in which the Congress, perhaps, may not be in a position to continue in power. If that is not so, it would not have been done and an opportunity might have been given. Instead of making Malabar also come under the President's rule, instead of allowing the Malabar M.L.A.s also to lose their rights and allowing the President's rule to continue in Malabar also till the next elections, I submit that it is only right that when the Kerala State is formed the members of the T. C. Assembly as well as the Malabar M.L.A.s are given an opportunity and we must try to see whether the Constitutional crisis that had been there can be solved and a Government can be formed.

As far as Part C States are concerned, they are all Centrally administered. Delhi is one of them. In Delhi there is no electoral apparatus. There must be full democratic set up in Delhi, Tripura, Manipur and other States. I do not mind if there is some difference so far as the set up is concerned. But there must be full democratic set-up in all the States. It should not be like the electoral college in Tripura where once they are elected they have to elect a member to the Parliament and then they have no function at all. There should be some kind of electoral machinery which will be really effective. The machinery may be less expensive but if there is some expenditure, then in those backward areas the Government has certainly to subsidise them.

Coming to the border problems, the most important thing is the boundaries. As far as the Communist Party is concerned, we think that as far as the border question is concerned, it can be decided if we agree to certain principles. If certain principles are agreed to on which the boundaries can be demarcated, then certainly a boundary commission of five members can be appointed. The principles for demarcating the boundaries must be: the contiguity, taking the village as a unit and the language spoken by the majority of the people. If those principles are accepted, then on that basis all boundary disputes can be solved.

I only want to point out here that there may be difficulties so far as the looking after of the interests of the tribes are concerned. Some tribes may come under one administration and others may come under another administration. The interests and well-being of the tribes should be kept in mind irrespective of whether a particular tribe is attached to this area or that area.

Unless and until a boundary commission is set up and unless and until they go definitely into the question on the basis of certain definite principles, the boundary question and the boundary disputes can never be settled.

Coming to the question of the formation of Zonal Councils, it may appear to be an innocent one. It is only advisory in character. But it will lead, according to our opinion, to the formation of a State above a State which will lead to the formation of a big multi-lingual State. When the Zonal Councils are formed, it is stated, Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nad will form one zone. The question of the Dakhina Pradesh is also there. All the areas, all the separate units of the Dakhin Pradesh are there in the Zonal Council. We oppose the basis on which zonal councils have been constituted. The States of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh are put together. What has Andhra Pradesh to do with the economic and other problems of Kerala? There is not much. It is true, and we appreciate it, that there is necessity for co-operation between the States in economic and other matters, especially in planning. But, do not put Andhra Pradesh and Kerala together; do not

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put Assam and Orissa together. There is no necessity for this, because they have nothing to do in common. It will also, in course of time, be a state above state. Our proposal is that these zonal councils should be flexible, without any fixity in number. States having common economic and political interests should be formed into zones.

As regards the minorities, there should be safeguards for them. There are even now safeguards for the minorities. The Constitution has provided safeguards to them. We know and recent events have shown that in spite of the safeguards provided in the Constitution, there is a fear in them that there is no machinery to enforce the safeguards. There should be statutory safeguards for the minorities regarding education up to the secondary stage in their own language, and also in the administration and service commissions, where they form a substantial number. As regards language, they should have these safeguards. This is very important. There are bound to be some linguistic minorities in big cities and industrial areas. It must be seen that they have also the same right of expression and development just like the others. This confidence must be created in them that there is no difference between minorities and majorities as regards development and right of expression. There must be some kind of machinery by which these safeguards may be guaranteed.

One word about the Andhra elections. It is said that there will be no elections in Andhra Pradesh. When there is election all over the country, I think certainly there must be elections in the Andhra Pradesh also. As regards second chambers, we are opposed to them. Bombay and Punjab have also passed resolutions. We think that a second chamber is a waste of money. There is no necessity for them. Second chambers should be abolished.

When two or three States are amalgamated, there will be some difference in the conditions of service. In Kerala, the conditions of service in Travancore-Cochin and in Malabar will be different. The conditions of service and tenure of service must be guaranteed. If either in Travancore-Cochin or in Malabar or in some other areas that are added the pay scale is higher, it should not be reduced to the level of the other areas where it is less. This must be guaranteed to the services.

I have only to say that, as the children of India, as the inheritors of a mighty tradition in our country which has been found through the ages to have unity in diversity—not stamping out diversity—we have a duty towards our country which has suffered for long. We should all together try to see that our duty towards the country is fulfilled. If that is to be done, I think this House will have to remember that the desire of the people should be accepted and this Bill should be passed in such a way that the people outside this House may think that it is a very welcome Bill.

सेठ गोविंद दास (मंडला-जबलपुर-दक्षिण) : जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने रखा है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं । स्वराज्य-प्राप्ति के बाद सब से महत्वपूर्ण काम जो हम ने किया, वह अपने संविधान का निर्माण करना था और यथार्थ में राज्यों का पुनर्विभाजन एक प्रकार से संविधान का ही एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग था । संविधान परिषद् के समय भी मेरी यह राय थी और उस के बाद भी यह राय रही कि इस कार्य का जल्दी से जल्दी होना आवश्यक था । मैं समझता हूं कि जिस समय हमारा संविधान बना, उसी समय यदि हम इस विषय को भी ले लेते और उसे उसी समय निबटा देते, तो आज जो मत-भेद चारों ओर हमें दृष्टिगोचर होता है, वह शायद न होता ।

कहा जाता है कि इस विवादपूर्ण प्रश्न को इस समय भी नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये

था । मेरा इस बात से मत-भेद है । मेरा यह मत है कि यदि भारत को सच्चा भारत रहना है, तो हम एक विदेशी भाषा को अपने सिर पर थोपे रहते और हम देश का विभाजन भाषा के अनुसार न करते, तो यह उचित न होता । भाषा के अनुसार राज्यों के पुनर्विभाजन को हम बहुत पहले ही स्वीकार कर चुके थे और उस समय से अब तक मेरा यह स्पष्ट मत रहा कि भाषा के अनुसार राज्यों का विभाजन आवश्यक है यदि हम भाषा के अनुसार राज्यों का विभाजन न करते तो अंग्रेजी का हमारे देश पर प्रभुत्व रहने वाला था । जिन प्रदेशों में एक से अधिक भाषायें बोली जाती हैं, उन प्रदेशों में जब तक भाषा के अनुसार उन प्रदेशों का विभाजन न होता, तब तक अंगरेजी का आधिपत्य रहता । लेकिन हम ने कम से कम मध्य प्रदेश में इस बात का भी तजुर्बा कर के देखा कि दो भाषायें साथ साथ चल सकती हैं या नहीं । वहां पर हिन्दी और मराठी दोनों भाषायें राजभाषायें मानी गई और वहां पर सब काम इन दोनों भाषाओं का आधार ले कर हुआ । इसलिये तजुर्बे के आधार पर यह भी सिद्ध हुआ कि हिन्दी और मराठी जिस प्रकार की मिलती-जुलती भाषायें हैं, उस प्रकार की भाषायें भी एक प्रदेश में रह सकती हैं । जो कुछ भी हुआ, अब तो जिस प्रकार प्रवर समिति से हमारे सामने यह विधेयक आया, उस से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि समूचे देश का विभाजन भाषा के आधार पर ही हुआ है ।

एक बात और थी, जिस के कारण इस राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग की स्थापना और इस विधेयक का आना आवश्यक था । वह यह था कि एक तरफ़ देश में उत्तर प्रदेश के समान महान प्रान्त थे और दूसरी तरफ़ विन्ध्य प्रदेश, दिल्ली, अजमेर और भोपाल के सदृश्य छोटे छोटे प्रान्त थे । देश का इस प्रकार का विभाजन बहुत लम्बे समय तक रहना सम्भव नहीं था । लोग कहते हैं कि इस प्रकार के प्रान्तों का विलीनीकरण जिस तरह से आन्ध्र को हम ने अलग किया, उसी तरह राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग के स्थापित न होने पर भी हो सकता था । लेकिन इतने बड़े प्रश्न का एक न एक दिन निराकरण होना अनिवार्य था और आज जबकि हमारे देश में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के सदृश्य हमारे नेता हैं, जोकि सारे देश को एक सूत्र में बांधने की शक्ति रखते हैं, उस समय यह प्रश्न भी निबट जाना एक युक्तिसंगत था । यदि यह प्रश्न आगे को टाल दिया जाता—जैसाकि अभी भी कुछ लोगों की राय है कि इस को आगे को टाल दिया जाये —तो मेरी समझ में उपयुक्त न होता । मुझे प्रवर समिति के इस आवेदन पर एक बात से बड़ा हर्ष है कि उस ने अधिकतर बड़े बड़े प्रान्तों का ही निर्माण किया है । पंडित जवाहरलाल जी का आरम्भ में यह मत था कि छोटे प्रान्त इस देश के लिये अनेस्कर होंगे, पर मुझे हर्ष है कि कुछ दिन बाद उन्हों ने अपने इस मत में परिवर्तन कर दिया, और हमारे देश में जो नव निर्माण हो रहा है उस दृष्टि से उन्हों ने यह आवश्यक समझा कि छोटे प्रान्तों के स्थान पर हम बड़े प्रान्तों का ही निर्माण करें । मेरा प्रान्त, मध्य प्रदेश, एक वैसा ही प्रान्त है, जो कि आज बहुत बड़े प्रान्त के रूप में निर्मित हो रहा है ।

इधर उधर कुछ आन्दोलन हुए, कुछ गड़बड़ हुई और अभी भी इधर उधर हमें कुछ मतभेद की बातें सुनाई दे रही हैं । लेकिन इतने बड़े प्रश्न पर इस प्रकार के मतभेद होना, स्वाभाविक था । ऐसे बड़े प्रश्न पर हमारे देश में जितना मतभेद हुआ वह नहीं के बराबर है और आगे चल कर जब इस देश का इतिहास लिखा जायेगा तो जिस प्रकार इस बात पर आश्चर्य प्रकट किया जायेगा कि देश को बिना एक बून्द भी खून बहाये स्वतंत्रता मिल गई, उसी प्रकार यह भी लिखा जायेगा कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद, अपना संविधान बनाने के पश्चात् इतने बड़े

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

प्रश्न को हम ने कम से कम गड़बड़ी में निबटा दिया ।

यदि हम थोड़ा ध्यान से देखें तो हमें मालूम होगा कि यह झंझटें जो हुई वह भी न होतीं यदि राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग के प्रतिवेदन को हम जैसा का तैसा स्वीकार कर लेते । हम ने एक विशेषज्ञों का आयोग नियुक्त किया था, अच्छे से अच्छे और निष्पक्ष लोगों को उस में रखा था, और आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के पहले तक हम बराबर यह कहते रहे कि जो प्रतिवेदन उस आयोग का होगा उसे हमें जैसा का तैसा स्वीकार करना चाहिये । मेरा यह मत था और अभी भी मेरा यह मत है कि यदि बिना कामा और सैमीकोलन के बदले हुए हम उस आयोग के प्रतिवेदन को जैसा का तैसा स्वीकार कर लेते और स्पष्ट कह देते कि हम ने एक विशेषज्ञों का आयोग बनाया, उस ने बड़ी मेहनत से, चारों तरफ घूम कर, चारों तरफ गवाहियां ले कर, और चारों तरफ की जितनी चीजें एकत्र की जा सकती थीं उन को एकत्र कर के जो प्रतिवेदन दिया है हम उसे जैसा का तैसा स्वीकार करते हैं, तो कम से कम भारत सरकार के ऊपर इस की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं आती कि जो कुछ हुआ वह ठीक नहीं हुआ । पर मुश्किल यह है कि एक तरफ तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी पर यह आक्षेप किया जाता है कि वे तानाशाही ढंग से काम करते हैं, पर दूसरी तरफ मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि वे जरूरत से ज्यादा प्रजातंत्रवादी हैं । मुझे यह इसलिये लगता है कि उस आयोग के प्रतिवेदन को उन्हों ने जैसा का तैसा इसलिये स्वीकार नहीं किया कि उस प्रतिवेदन के आने के पश्चात् भी वे लोगों की राय जानना चाहते थे, अधिक से अधिक लोगों से इस विषय पर सम्पर्क स्थापित करना चाहते थे, अधिक से अधिक लोगों की इच्छा की पूर्ति करना चाहते थे । किसने प्रयत्न उन्हों ने इस सम्बन्ध में किये, कितने लोगों से वे मिले, कितने लोगों से उन्हों ने इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की । और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि इस देश में थोड़ी बहुत गड़बड़ हुई तो वह इसलिये नहीं हुई कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री तानाशाही से काम लेना चाहते थे, बल्कि वह इसलिये हुई कि वह जरूरत से ज्यादा प्रजातंत्रवादी हैं । मेरा अभी भी यह मत है कि यदि देश में असंतोष है या हुआ तो इस का कारण यह है कि हम ने उस विशेषज्ञों के आयोग के प्रतिवेदन को जैसा का तैसा स्वीकार नहीं किया ।

अब इस विषय में देश में जो झंझटें हुई उन पर यदि हम ध्यान दें तो हमें मालूम होता है कि महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब इन्हीं दो प्रदेशों में यह गड़बड़ हुई है । महाराष्ट्र में जो कुछ हुआ वह बम्बई नगर के कारण है । बम्बई नगर के प्रश्न को इतना तूल क्यों दिया गया और इतना तूल क्यों दिया जा रहा है, यह कम से कम मेरी समझ में नहीं आया ।

श्री डोगावत (अहमदनगर, दक्षिण) : न समझ में आयेगा ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : बम्बई आखिर भारतवर्ष में ही रहने वाला है, उसे भारत वर्ष से बाहर तो नहीं ले जाया जा रहा है । बम्बई किसी प्रदेश में भी शामिल नहीं किया जा रहा है । उस की एक अलग इकाई रखी जा रही है : उस को एक ऊंचा पद दिया जा रहा है जैसाकि इस देश के किसी नगर को नहीं दिया गया है, और साथ ही यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि यह केवल पांच वर्ष के लिये है । पांच वर्ष का समय किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन में एक लम्बा समय हो सकता है लेकिन किसी देश या किसी राष्ट्र के जीवन में पांच वर्ष का समय इतना लम्बा क्यों माना जा रहा है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता ।

इस के अलावा इस सम्बन्ध में जो बातें कही जा रही हैं, वे अत्यन्त अशोभ-

नीय हैं । उन्हीं में से एक चर्चा कल यहां पर हुई । हमारे भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री देशमुख जी का यहां पर एक वक्तव्य हुआ । मैं तो उसे सुन कर दंग रह गया । देशमुख जी को मैं बहुत समय से जानता हूं । वे हमारे प्रान्त मध्य प्रदेश के हैं और हमारे प्रान्त में वे एक आई० सी० एस० अफसर के रूप में काम करते थे । सन् १९३७ में जिस समय पहले पहल कांग्रेस मंत्रिमंडलों की स्थापना हुई, उस समय श्री देशमुख हमारे वित्त मंत्री, श्री दुर्गा शंकर जी मेहता, के सेक्रेटरी थे । मुझे उन का कल का वक्तव्य सुन कर कुछ ऐसा भान हुआ कि कोई एक पुराना आई० सी० एस० का नौकर बोल रहा है ; मुझे यह नहीं मालूम हुआ कि भारतवर्ष का भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री बोल रहा है । उन्होंने जिस तरह की बातें कहीं उन पर यदि थोड़ा सा भी ध्यान दिया जाये, तो हमें मालूम होगा कि भारतवर्ष के भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री के लिये वे बातें बहुत शोभनीय नहीं थीं । और उन्हों ने अपने लिये सर्टिफिकेट किस का दिया ? उन्हों ने वही सर्टिफिकेट दिया जोकि एक आई० सी० एस० के नौकर को देना चाहिये, अर्थात् लार्ड वेवल का । वे कहते हैं :

"I accepted the office of Finance Minister in May, 1950, at the repeated requests of the Prime Minister. The House may be interested to know, as some little proof of my disinterestedness, that I had declined a similar offer made previously by Lord Wavell in May, 1946...."

स्वतंत्र भारतवर्ष के वित्तमंत्री कितने डिसइंटरेस्टेड हैं अपने कामों में इस के लिये व सर्टिफिकेट किस का पेश करते हैं ? लार्ड वेवल साहब का । मुझे इस से यह मालूम हुआ कि अभी भी, इतने वर्षों तक भारतवर्ष के वित्तमंत्री रहने के बाद भी, देशमुख साहब अपनी आई० सी० एस० की नौकरी को नहीं भूले हैं ।

इस के बाद कैबिनेट की जो बैठकें हुईं उन का वे जिक्र करते हैं, और उन का जिक्र करते हुए वे कहते हैं कि जो कुछ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया वह किसी कैबिनेट मीटिंग में तै नहीं हुआ था । कैबिनेट की बैठकों में जो कुछ होता है उस सब का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता, वे सब बातें लिखी नहीं जातीं । वहां पर तो बातों पर बहस होती है और किसी की क्या राय है यह जानी जाती है, और उस राय के बाद प्रधान मंत्री या दूसरे मंत्री अपना एक निष्कर्ष निकालते हैं । और उस निष्कर्ष के अनुसार वे काम करते हैं ।

हमारे प्रजातंत्री प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर यह आक्षेप करना कि उन्हों ने जो कुछ किया वह अपने कैबिनेट की राय से नहीं किया, गलत है ।

इस के बाद आगे चल कर के वे कुछ और भी बात कहते हैं । वे कहते हैं :

"The aggressive non-violence of many men responsible for the Bombay decision will do far more to disrupt the unity of the country than outbursts of violence."

यह एग्रैसिव नान वायलेंस कौन सी चीज है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया ।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

1.50 P.M.

एग्रैसिव नान वायलेंस की बात कह अपने वक्तव्य में बम्बई में जो वायलेंस हुआ बम्बई में जो हिंसा हुई उस को वे प्रोत्साहन देते हैं । चीजें ठिकाने पर आते आते जब हमारे जिम्मेदार लोगों के इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य होते हैं तब जो आज आग बुझी हुई है जिस में अब केवल राख रह गई है उस में से भी चिनगारियां निकलना शुरू होती हैं । इस वक्तव्य में श्री देशमुख ने अपने सिद्धान्तों के सम्बन्ध में भी कहा है । मैं श्री देशमुख का इतिहास बहुत समय से जानता हूं उस समय से जानता हूं जबकि

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

वे एक मामूली आई० सी० एस० अफ़सर थे और जब कल मैं ने उन के सिद्धान्तों की बात सुनी उस वक्त मुझे ऐसा लगा मानो कोई आई० सी० एस० अफ़सर पुराने भारत की गुलामी के समय में बोल रहा हो । गुलामी के समय में देशमुख साहब के सिद्धान्त थे उस समय की सरकार से अधिक से अधिक प्राप्त करना । हमारे प्रान्त के एक मामूली सैक्रेटरी पद से हटा कर उन्हें रिज़र्व बैंक का गवर्नर बनाया गया और उस के बाद उन को नाइटहुड का खिताब दिया गया । दुख यह है कि स्वतंत्र भारत की सरकार ने यकायक उन को वित्त मंत्री बना दिया । कल का उन का वक्तव्य सुन कर मुझे स्वर्गीय क़िदवई साहब की एक बात याद आ गई । क़िदवई साहब हालांकि आज मौजूद नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उन्हों ने जो बात उस समय कही थी वह अभी के समय में ठीक है । उन्हों ने कहा था कि हमारे क्रान्तिमय स्वतंत्रता के युद्ध में जिन्हों ने भाग लिया है उन की मनोवृत्ति और जिन्हों ने उस में भाग नहीं लिया और जो पुरानी सरकार के बड़े वफ़ादार रहे हैं उन की मनोवृत्ति में आकाश पाताल का अन्तर है और इसी-लिये भारत के मंत्रिपदों के स्थानों पर केवल उन लोगों को रहना चाहिये कि जिन की मनोवृत्ति उस तरह की हो जिस तरह की कांग्रेस वादियों की या प्रजा समाजवादी दल वालों की या उन लोगों की है जिन्हों ने कि भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लिया था ।

मैंने चीन में एक बात देखी । चीन में वहां का सारा निर्माण कार्य इतना सफल क्यों हो रहा है ? उस की सफलता का कारण यह है कि वे लोग जिन्हों ने कि वर्तमान चीन को लाने के लिये हुई क्रान्ति में भाग लिया था, उन सब क्रान्तिकारियों को नीचे से ऊंचे तक के स्थान चीन में प्राप्त हैं । जिन लोगों ने पुराने चीन में काम किया था उन में से आज कोई व्यक्ति चीन में किसी जिम्मेदारी के स्थान पर नहीं है । हमारे यहां पर हम देखते हैं कि चाहे वे हमारे देशमुख साहब वित्तमंत्री हों या चाहे हमारे दूसरे अफ़सर हों आज वे स्वतंत्र भारत की सरकार के सब से बड़े आलोचक हैं और मामूली बातचीत के दौरान में या अन्य स्थानों पर भी अगर हमारी सरकार की कोई आलोचना करते हैं तो यह अफ़सर लोग ही करते हैं जोकि पुरानी गुलामी की सरकार में कोई न कोई स्थान रखते थे । इसलिये मैं स्पष्ट कहता हूं कि यदि इस देश का आगे का काम सुचारु रूप से चलाना है और अगर इस देश में एक ऐसे लोकमत को तैयार करना है जो हमारी सरकार का समर्थन करे तो कम से कम हम को इन पुराने अफ़सरों से बचने की अत्यन्त आव-श्यकता है ...

श्री वि० ग० देशपांडे (गुना) : पढ़े लिखे लोग न लिये जायें ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : पढ़े लिखे लोगों की इस भारत देश में कभी भी कमी नहीं रही । जिस समय भारत स्वतंत्र नहीं हुआ था और कांग्रेस काम कर रही थी उस समय कांग्रेस से अधिक पढ़े लिखे लोग लिबरल फेडरेशन (उदार संघ) में थे । कांग्रेस वालों से अधिक पढ़े लिखे लोग और बुद्धिमान लोग उस समय की सरकार के साथ थे । इस देश में कभी भी पढ़े लिखे लोगों की कमी नहीं रही, इस देश में कमी सदा देश-भक्तों की रही है और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश का काम देशभक्तों से चलने वाला है । यह आई० सी० एस० अफ़सरों और इस तरह के लोगों से चलने वाला नहीं है ।

श्री वि० ग० देशपांडे : फिर गृह मंत्री महोदय यह आई० सी० एस० के कैडर को क्यों नहीं बन्द कर देते और उस की भर्ती क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक कि पंजाब की समस्या का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दू और सिक्खों का यह जो मतभेद है यह कभी भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आया । मुझे वह जमाना याद है कि जिस समय हिन्दुओं और सिक्खों में कोई भेद नहीं था और सिक्ख हिन्दू समाज का ही एक अंग माने जाते थे । अगर आप सिक्खों के जो दसों गुरु हुए हैं उन की जीवनगाथा को देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि उन में और हिन्दुओं के बड़े बड़े आचार्यों और ऋषि मुनियों में कोई अन्तर नहीं था । आप सिक्खों के किसी भी गुरु को ले लीजिये, गुरु नानक साहब को ले लीजिये, गुरु तेगबहादुर को ले लीजिये, गुरु गोबिंद सिंह को ले लीजिये, आप पायेंगे कि उन में और हमारे बड़े बड़े आचार्यों और ऋषि मुनियों में कोई अन्तर नहीं ।

यह जो पंजाब में सिक्खों और हिन्दुओं का प्रश्न उपस्थित हो गया है, इस का भी यदि आप इतिहास देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि यह भी अंग्रेजी सरकार की हम को देन है । अंग्रेजी सरकार ने सिक्खों और हिन्दुओं को हमेशा अलग अलग रखने की कोशिश की और हिन्दू अलग हैं और सिक्ख अलग हैं, इस प्रकार की भावना उन्हों ने हिन्दुओं और सिक्खों के दिलों में भरी और आज जो कुछ पंजाब में हो रहा है वह उसी का नतीजा है ।

जहां तक भाषा का सवाल है मैं पंजाबी और हिन्दी भाषा में कोई अन्तर नहीं मानता । देवनागरी लिपि और गुरुमुखी लिपि में भी मैं कोई अन्तर नहीं मानता । जहां मैं हिन्दी का बड़ा भारी पोषक रहा हूं वहां साथ ही मैं यह भी कहता रहा हूं कि हिन्दी के साथ साथ अगर हम अपनी भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तीय भाषाओं के प्रति अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करेंगे तो हमारे देश का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है । पंजाबी भाषा को दबाया जाये, गुरुमुखी लिपि को दबाया जाय और उस को दबा कर हिन्दी भाषा और देवनागरी लिपि का उत्कर्ष किया जाये, इस का मैं घोर विरोधी हूं । हिन्दुओं और सिक्खों का आगे चल कर के इस प्रकार का भेद रहने वाला नहीं है जैसा कि आज हम को दिखाई दे रहा है । इस प्रकार के प्रसंगों पर मतभेद दृष्टिगोचर होना स्वाभाविक है । पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा है मैं समझता हूं कि वह बिल्कुल अस्थायी वस्तु है और पंजाब का निराकरण जिस प्रकार पंजाब का प्रश्न हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हल किया है उस के अनुसार बहुत शीघ्र हो जायेगा ।

जैसा मैं ने आप से निवेदन किया कि इतने बड़े काम में यदि हम को इधर उधर थोड़ी सी गड़बड़ी नजर आती है तो कोई खास बात नहीं है, मैं मानता हूं कि पंजाब और महाराष्ट्र के जो सवाल पेश हैं उन को ले कर कुछ मतभेद है लेकिन तो भी मैं उस को बहुत भारी मतभेद नहीं मानता ।

जहां तक हमारे प्रान्त का सम्बन्ध है, उस विषय में मैं कुछ बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । हम लोग सदा एक बड़े प्रान्त के पक्षपाती रहे हैं । महाकौशल प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी ने जो अपना प्रतिवेदन राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग के समक्ष उपस्थित किया था उस में भी हम ने बड़े प्रान्त की मांग की थी । उस में भी हम ने यह कहा था कि हमारे प्रान्त में वर्तमान महाकौशल, मध्यभारत, विन्ध्यप्रदेश और भूपाल को सम्मिलित किया जाये । यह हर्ष का विषय है कि यह सब के सब सम्मिलित हो गये । मेरा तो आगे बढ़ कर यह कहना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का जो झांसी डिवीजन है वह बुंदेली इलाका है, वहां की भाषा भी बुंदेली है और झांसी, बांदा, हमीरपुर और जालौन यह जो चार जिले उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारे बुंदेलखंड के हैं वे भी उत्तर प्रदेश की इतनी बड़ी आबादी और क्षेत्रफल को देखते हुए

[सेठ गोविंद दास [

हमारे प्रान्त में सम्मिलित होने चाहियें । कम से कम जो जबलपुर का हिस्सा है, जोकि एक प्रकार से हमारे प्रान्त में लटक सा रहा है, वह हम को मिलना ही चाहिये ।

2 P.M.

राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने हमारे प्रदेश की राजधानी का प्रश्न भी हल कर दिया था, और यह बिल्कुल ठीक था ....

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अपनी दलील पेश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन फैसला तो हाउस को करना है, इतनी घबराहट क्यों है ?

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जबलपुर हमारे प्रदेश की राजधानी होनी ही चाहिये थी । हम जबलपुर को उस समय से अपने प्रदेश की राजधानी बनाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे थे जब से कांग्रेस के संविधान में भाषावार प्रान्तों का निर्माण हुआ, सन् १९२० में । जिस समय वर्तमान मध्य प्रदेश के महाकौशल, विदर्भ और नागपुर, यह तीन प्रान्त बनाये गये तब से हम जानते थे कि स्वतंत्र भारत में इस देश का पुनर्विभाजन भाषा के आधार पर होगा । तभी से हम जबलपुर को नये मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी बनाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे थे ।

श्री वि० घ० देशपांडे (गुना) : बहुत छोटी बात है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : हां, छोटी बात है और इसीलिये मैं कहता हूं कि हमारी राजधानी का निश्चय होने के बाद हम ने बम्बई की भांति झगड़ा नहीं किया । हमारे नेतृत्व ने एक फैसला किया, उस को हम ने सिर झुका कर स्वीकार कर लिया । यह छोटी बात है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है और इसीलिये, जैसा मैं ने अभी निवेदन किया, हम ने बम्बई की भांति अपने यहां कोई अशोभनीय घटना नहीं होने दी । जब हम इतने दिनों से जबलपुर को राजधानी बनाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे थे तो स्वाभाविक था कि उस को राजधानी न बनने पर हमें खेद हो और क्षोभ हो । आज भी हमें इसके लिये क्षोभ और खेद है, लेकिन हम अपने अपने खेद और दुःख का, अपने क्षोभ का संवरण करना जानते हैं । हम जानते हैं कि अनुशासन क्या है, हम जानते हैं कि नेताओं के सामने सिर झुका कर उन की आज्ञा का पालन करना क्या है, और इसी लिये आप ने देखा कि जबलपुर के राजधानी होने का हक होते हुए भी, राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में यह सिफारिश होते हुए भी कि जबलपुर इस प्रदेश की राजधानी हो, जब जबलपुर को राजधानी नहीं बनाया गया, भोपाल को बनाया गया तो हम ने खुशी से सिर झुका कर उसे स्वीकार कर लिया ।

कुछ चीजें और हैं, जोकि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश की मांगें हैं । एक तो वहां पर विधान परिषद् अर्थात् अपर हाउस की आवश्यकता है । हमारा प्रान्त इतना बड़ा हो गया है कि वहां पर हमारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये अपर हाउस का होना आवश्यक है । इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे यहां के चारों प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने और हमारे तीनों प्रदेशों की कांग्रेसों के सभापतियों ने एक संयुक्त मांग की । हमारे प्रदेश के लोगों का भी यही मत था, कि हम को विधान परिषद् दी जाये । हमें बताया गया कि उस में कुछ अड़चनें हैं, अगर अड़चनें हैं तो हमें उन को कानूनी ढंग से दूर कर लेना चाहिये । लेकिन यदि यह कहा जाता है कि जब हमारे अगले आम चुनाव हो जायें, और आम चुनावों के बाद हमारे प्रदेश में जो विधान सभा आये, वह विधान सभा इस बात को तय करे, तो मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से यह बात देर के लिये टल जायेगी, और उतनी देर तक इस चीज का टालना ठीक नहीं होगा । इसलिये

अपर हाउस देने का जो मामला है उस का निपटारा शीघ्र होना चाहिये ।

हमारे विदर्भ प्रदेश की कांग्रेस कमेटी के सभापति श्री खेडकर जी ने हमारे कुछ हिस्सों को मांगा है । यह एक ऐसा विषय है जिस पर मेरा यह मत है कि बहुत गरमा गरम बहस नहीं होनी चाहिये । इन हिस्सों को मांगते हुए वे कहते हैं कि वहां मराठी भाषा भाषियों का बहुमत है पर इस मांग के साथ उन्हों ने गोंदिया और मेलघाट का नाम भी क्यों नहीं लिया (*Interruptions*).

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपस में ही आप फैसला कर लेंगे ?

सेठ गोविन्द दास : राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक सिद्धान्त स्थिर किया है और वह यह है कि जिन हिस्सों में ७० प्रतिशत आबादी किसी भाषा भाषियों की हो, वहीं इस प्रकार की मांग हो सकती है । खेडकर साहब ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो अंक प्रस्तुत किये हैं उन से मेरा मतभेद है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन हिस्सों को वे मांगते हैं उन में से किसी में भी मराठी भाषा भाषियों की आबादी ७० प्रतिशत नहीं है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस विषय में और नीचे न चले जाइये । जहां पर जो हिस्से हैं, गोंदिया, मेलघाट वगैरह भी, वे वहीं पर रहें । यद्यपि मैं जानता हूं कि उन के यहां कुछ हिस्से हैं जहां पर कि हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों का बहुमत है और वे हमारे यहां रहें यह उचित है, लेकिन अगर हम इस तरह से गांव गांव तक जायेंगे, गांव गांव का विभाजन करेंगे तो इस की कोई सीमा नहीं रहेगी और आपस की कटुता बढ़ेगी । इसलिये हमें इस का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि कम से कम मध्य प्रदेश में, चाहे वह हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र हो या मराठी भाषी क्षेत्र हो, कोई कटुता न आने पावे । पुराने मध्य प्रदेश में भी आपस में अब तक कोई मतभेद नहीं है हमारा प्रेमपूर्ण व्यवहार है, किसी प्रकार की कटुता नहीं है । इसलिये मेरा खेडकर साहब से निवेदन है कि वे इन प्रश्नों को न उठावें तो अच्छा है ।

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र (औरंगाबाद) : मैं आप का अत्यन्त आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया । मैं इस विधेयक के बारे में, जो मेरे अपने विचार हैं, तथा जो पहले से हैं और जिन को मैं बाहर भी प्रकट करता रहा हूं, और अपने सदस्यों के सामने भी इधर उधर व्यक्त करता रहा हूं, उन को रखना चाहता हूं ।

मैं सदा से यह समझता रहा, जब से यह विधेयक आया और जब से भाषावार प्रान्त बनने की चर्चा हमारे देश में शुरू हुई तभी से मेरी समझ में नहीं आता था, और न आज तक आया है, कि हमारे देश में भाषावार प्रान्त बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी । क्यों हमारे देश में इस तरह के रिआर्गेनाइजेशन (पुनर्गठन) की आवश्यकता पड़ी । हो सकता है कि आगे चल कर हमें इस की आवश्यकता पड़ती, लेकिन आज नहीं है ।

इस विषय में मैं अपने पूर्ववक्ता सेठ गोविन्द दास जी से, जिन के प्रति मेरे हृदय में बड़ा आदर है, निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो उन्हों ने कहा है कि भाषावार प्रान्त की आवश्यकता थी, पिछले जमाने में शायद गांधी जी ने भी कहा था, कांग्रेस ने भी कहा था कि इस चीज की जरूरत है, मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हूं । जब मैं छोटा था, तब से ही मुझे कांग्रेस के सहयोग में काम करने मौका मिला और तभी से मैं कांग्रेस का सदस्य शायद रहा हूं । कांग्रेस के इतिहास से मालूम होता है कि किसी जमाने में शायद यह बात सोची गई होगी, लेकिन ऐसी कोई बात आज हमारे सामने नहीं है जिस से यह मालूम हो कि भाषावार प्रान्तों के बनने से ही हिन्दुस्तान के आबाद होने के बाद के सारे झगड़े तय हो जायेंगे । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम आज की स्थिति को देखें और जगह जगह के झगड़ों को देखें,

[श्री सुरेश चन्द्र]

तो भले ही आज आप खुश हो लें, कि मध्य प्रदेश का एक अलग राज्य बन गया है, लेकिन आज जो अवस्था पैदा हो गई है उस से मालूम होता है कि आज खाली भाषा के ही आधार पर प्रान्त नहीं बन रहे हैं । यदि आप को भाषावार प्रान्त बनाने थे तो भाषा का ही आधार मान कर बनाना था । लेकिन अगर आप रिआर्गेनाइजेशन के विधेयक को पढ़ें तो देखेंगे कि इस में भाषावार के साथ दूसरी चीजें, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव (प्रशासनिक) आदि की भी दी हुई हैं । आज अगर भाषा के ही आधार पर प्रान्त बन रहे हैं तो फिर जगह जगह पर झगड़े क्यों हो रहे हैं, यह सोच कर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है ।

मैं बम्बई गया था, वहां मैं सिर्फ इसलिये नहीं गया था कि मैं महाराष्ट्र की एक कांस्टिटुएन्सी (निर्वाचन क्षेत्र) की नुमाइंदगी (प्रतिनिधित्व) यहां पर करता हूं, मैं और जगह भी गया हूं जोकि किसी तरह से भी महाराष्ट्र के हिस्से नहीं हैं, लेकिन एक जगह पर भी मुझे ऐसा नहीं मालूम हुआ कि वहां के लोग यह कहते हों कि बम्बई महाराष्ट्र को नहीं मिलना चाहिये । लाबी के अन्दर भी और इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर भी यही कहा जाता है कि महाराष्ट्र के साथ बेइंसाफी हुई है । महाराष्ट्र का एक एक बच्चा, एक एक स्त्री और एक एक पुरुष यही कहता है कि आप महाराष्ट्र के साथ न्याय करें और जो कुछ आप ने किया है वह सरासर अन्याय है । कुछ ही दिन हुए हम ने लोकमान्य तिलक की जयन्ती मनाई । तिलक कोई महाराष्ट्र के ही नेता नहीं थे, वह तो तमाम भारतवर्ष के नेता थे । उन्हों ने ही हम को यह मूलमंत्र दिया कि स्वतंत्रता हमारा जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है । आज मैं देख रहा हूं कि लोगों में प्रान्तीयता की भावना घर करती जा रही है । मैं आप को विश्वासपूर्वक यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से हूं जिन्हों ने न कभी अपने अन्दर प्रान्तीयता की भावना आने दी है और न ही कभी जातपात की भावना पैदा होने दी है और न ही आज मैं प्रान्तीयता के झगड़े में पड़ने का स्वाहिशमन्द हूं । लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जब आप भाषावार प्रान्त बनाते हैं तो महाराष्ट्र के साथ अन्याय न कीजिये । आज यह कहा जाने लग गया है कि महाराष्ट्रीय लोगों के अन्दर राष्ट्रीयता की भावना का अभाव है, जिस को कि मैं बिल्कुल गलत बात मानता हूं । मैं समझता हूं जो लोग ऐसी बात कहते हैं वे उन पर लांछन और कलंक का टीका ही लगाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि महाराष्ट्रीय बम्बई को उन के साथ मिलाने की मांग करते हैं । महाराष्ट्रीयों ने भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना की आवाज नहीं उठाई, यह कितनी देर पहले ही आन्ध्र इत्यादि के अन्दर उठ चुकी है । मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्रीय वे लोग हैं जिन्हों ने राष्ट्रीयता की भावना को भारत में सब से पहले संचार किया और उस के हक में सब से पहले आवाज उठाई । यह जो मुख्य बात है इस को हमें किसी भी हालत में नहीं भूलना चाहिये । आज यह कह देना कि उन के अन्दर संकीर्णता आ गई है, आसान है, लेकिन इस को सिद्ध करना बहुत मुश्किल है । आप चाहे पंजाबी हों, चाहे मध्य प्रदेश के रहने वाले हों, चाहे कर्नाटक के रहने वाले हों, आप अपने दिल से पूछ कर बतायें कि क्या महाराष्ट्रियों के साथ अन्याय नहीं किया गया है ? कल जब यहां पर बिहार के हिन्दी भाषा भाषी लोग और बंगाल के बंगाली बोलने वाले लोग बहस कर रहे रहे थे तो कुछ बंगाल की इम्पीरियलिज्म (साम्राज्यवाद) की बात की गई थी और सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का नाम तक भी लिया गया था । मुझे भी सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के साथ काम करने का । वे बहुत बड़े व्यक्ति थे । आज मैं देख रहा हूं यहां पर प्रान्तीयता की भावना को भड़काने

की कोशिश हो रही है। जात पात की बात हो रही है और इस आधार पर भी लोगों को भड़काया जा रहा है। लेकिन मैं यह साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक हमारे देश में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हैं, जब तक वह जिन्दा रहते हैं, और जितनी शक्ति उन में है, यदि वह उस का इस्तेमाल करें तो अब भी वह सब मसलों को किसी न किसी तरह से हल कर सकते हैं। यदि ऐसा न हुआ तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायेंगे और जात पात को ले कर भारतवर्ष छोटे छोटे हिस्सों में बट जायेगा। यदि ऐसा हुआ तो मैं समझता हूं जो इतिहास भारत का आज तक रहा है, उसी को हम फिर रिपीट (दोहराना) करेंगे। इस वास्ते यदि हमें एकता बनाये रखनी है तो हमें जातपात और प्रान्तीयता की भावना को त्यागना ही होगा।

जहां तक महाराष्ट्र का सवाल है, वहां के लोगों पर जातीयता या प्रान्तीयता के लांछन लगाना, मेरे विचार में, उचित न होगा। इस समय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां पर नहीं हैं और यह जो मेरे विचार हैं और वह जो मेरी छोटी सी आवाज है, मैं समझता हूं, इसे उन तक पहुंचा दिया जायगा।

सेठ गोविन्द दास जी ने श्री चि० द्वा० देशमुख के बारे में एक बात कही है। जो कुछ उन्हों ने उन के बारे में कहा उस पर मुझे अफसोस है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि मैं श्री देशमुख को बहुत कम जानता हूं और बहुत ही कम उन के सम्पर्क में आया हूं। लेकिन इतना कहे बगैर मैं नहीं रह सकता कि उन्हों ने जिस ईमानदारी से, जिस योग्यता से और जिस एफिशेंसी से अपना काम किया उस से उन्हों ने अपना सिक्का जमा लिया है और मेरे विचार में इस सदन का कोई भी माननीय सदस्य इस बात से इन्कार नहीं करेगा। सेठ जी ने यह भी कहा कि वह आई० सी एस० थे और पुरानी मनोवृत्ति के थे। लेकिन मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर ऐसे आई० सी० एस० आफिसर भी हुए हैं जिन्हों ने आई० सी० एस० के अन्दर रहते हुए भी देश की बहुत सेवा की है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : ऐसे लोग कितने हैं ?

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र : श्री देशमुख का जवाहरलाल जी के साथ मतभेद हो गया था, कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथ बम्बई के मामले में मतभेद हो गया था लेकिन केवल इसी आधार पर मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं कि वह देश की नजरों से गिर गये हैं। अगर कोई ऐसा कहता है तो मैं इसे मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं। आज सेठ जी का पंडित नेहरू के साथ गो हत्या को बन्द करने के लिये मतभेद है। पंडित जी ने यहां पर यह कहा है कि सेठ जी को मतभेद रखने का पूरा हक़ है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि श्री देशमुख को इस बात का पूरा हक़ था कि वे अपना मतभेद प्रकट करते। किन्तु श्री देशमुख ने जवाहरलाल जी के प्रति कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं जोकि अनुचित थीं और जो उन्हें नहीं कहनी चाहिये थीं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must remind the hon. Member that what he has said about Shri C. D. Deshmukh is not exactly the point at issue. We should rather confine ourselves to the present topic.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I referred to it because the previous speaker made a reference to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already answered it.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I am sorry.

महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर एक एक बच्चे के अन्दर आज जो भावना है उस को हमारे लिये जोकि महाराष्ट्रीय नहीं हैं, समझ सकना आसान नहीं है। इस वास्ते मैं इस सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस

[डा० सुरेश चन्द्र]

प्रश्न पर ठंडे दिल से विचार करे । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं वह उदार हृदय के आदमी हैं । हो सकता है कि उन की उदार हृदयता के कारण कुछ लोग नाजायज फ़ायदा उठाते हों । लेकिन मैं उन की उदार हृदयता से अपील करता हूं और पूरे जोर के साथ तथा पूरे अन्तःकरण के साथ प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस सवाल पर पुनः विचार करें । महाराष्ट्र जो है वह भारत की राष्ट्रीयता का एक मुख्य अंग है और उस को हमें निगलेक्ट (उपेक्षा) नहीं करना चाहिये, उस की ओर लापरवाही नहीं दिखानी चाहिये । तिलक महाराज ने भारतवासियों को एक मूलमंत्र दिया था जिस के बारे में मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं । तिलक महाराज आज से सौ बरस पहले इस देश में हुए थे और उस समय हुए थे जबकि भारत के लोग किसी दूसरी ही हवा में रह रहे थे । केवल वह ही नहीं और भी बहुत से महापुरुष महाराष्ट्र ने भारत को दिये और आज भी वह ऐसे ऐसे विद्वान भारत को दे रहा है जोकि भारतीय संस्कृति की सेवा कर रहे हैं । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि दूसरे प्रान्तों ने महापुरुष नहीं दिये, उन्हों ने भी दिये हैं । तो आज मैं चाहता हूं कि यह सारा सदन इस बात को समझ ले और इस बात को स्वीकार करे कि महाराष्ट्र की जो जायज मांग है, उस की किसी भी हालत में ठुकराया नहीं जा सकता । यह मैं कोई धमकी देने की गरज से नहीं कह रहा हूं और न ही महाराष्ट्र की तरफ से कोई धमकी ही इस बारे में दी गई है, लेकिन जो गलत भावना महाराष्ट्र के प्रति हमारे दिल में पैदा हो गई है उसे हमें दूर करना ही होगा । मैं समझता हूं इस में कोई प्रेस्टीज (आत्म सम्मान) का सवाल नहीं है ।

मैं बम्बई में गया हूं । वहां पर मैं गुजराती भाइयों से मिला हूं, पारसी भाइयों से मिला हूं और मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उन में से मुझे किसी ने भी यह नहीं कहा कि बम्बई को महाराष्ट्र में मिला देने से उन को कोई किसी किस्म का नुकसान हो जायेगा । ऐसी दशा में ईमानदारी से, सचाई से तथा देशभक्ति की भावना से प्रेरित हो कर मैं यह कहता हूं और प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह जो निर्णय कर लिया गया है उस को बदलें और महाराष्ट्रियों के साथ न्याय करें । जवाहरलाल जी ने कहा है इस सदन को पूरा अख्तियार है कि वह इस फैसले को बदल दे । आज यह कहना कि महाराष्ट्रीय डेमोक्रेट (प्रजातंत्रवादी) नहीं हैं, गलत है । मैं समझता हूं उन के जैसे डेमोक्रेट आज देश के अन्दर कम ही होंगे । मैं आप को इस बात का भी यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब कभी मौका आयेगा तो आप देखेंगे कि महाराष्ट्र के लोग किसी से पीछे नहीं रहेंगे और आगे ही बढ़ेंगे । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उन की भावनाओं को आप मत कुचलिये और उन की देश-भक्ति को, भारतीय स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम में की गई उन की कुर्बानियों को मत भूलिये । मेरी इस सदन से और विशेष कर प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से, यह प्रार्थना है कि वे भारत की एकता को कायम रखने के लिये, भारतीय संस्कृति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये, इस प्रश्न पर विचार करें और उस का कोई समुचित हल निकालें । यह ठीक है कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर समिति) ने इस विषय में निर्णय किया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस पार्लियामेंट (संसद्) को उस को बदलने का पूरा अख्तियार है और हमें उस को बदल देना चाहिये । सिलेक्ट कमेटी के निर्णय को बदल कर हम को बम्बई को महाराष्ट्र की राजधानी बनाना चाहिये । अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे, तो आप देखेंगे कि किस तरह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में वातावरण में शान्ति और उत्साह का समावेश हो जावेगा ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन को यह ज्ञात ही होगा कि आज महाराष्ट्र में कितनी गरीबी है। वह ठीक है कि बिहार में भी बहुत गरीबी है और कलकत्ता में भी है, लेकिन मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आज जरा महाराष्ट्र के गांवों में जा कर देखिये और वहां के लोगों की देशभक्ति की भावना को देखिये। सख्त गरीबी में भी रह कर वे जिस तरह देश की सेवा कर रहे हैं, अन्य स्थानों पर वह आप को कम ही मिलेगा। इसलिये मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि आप उन लोगों की इस भावना को मत ठुकराइये। महाराष्ट्र ने देशभक्ति और स्वराज्य का जो सन्देश सारे हिन्दुस्तान को दिया—और जिस को सारे हिन्दुस्तान ने स्वीकार किया—उस को मत ठुकराइये और उस को याद रखिये। उसी भावना के कारण हम लोग आज इस ऊंचे स्थान पर बैठे हैं। उस भावना को कुचलना उचित नहीं है।

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): As a member of the Joint Committee I want to pay a very sincere tribute to the hon. Home Minister—I am sorry he is not here—for the outstandingly able and tactful way in which he presided over the deliberations of this Committee. In my many years of parliamentary experience—and I am one of the really older Members of this House—I have seldom come across a Select Committee presided over in this manner. Quite frankly I must say that the Home Minister was not only seized of every provision but almost literally of the significance of every word and every phrase and even when he rejected any point of view, he did it in such a painless and almost charmingly disarming manner as to make a person feel that his proposal had not been rejected.

As the Home Minister has mentioned, there was almost complete unanimity on much the greater part of the provisions of the Bill. My dissenting note to the report is only in respect of one matter, that is, with regard to the absence of safeguards for linguistic minorities. In my opinion, it is a very important matter. In appending my minute of dissent I did it in a mood of sadness because the spirit of accommodation which was generally shown in respect of other matters was, I felt, in respect of the need for safeguards for linguistic minorities, not there. As I mentioned in my minute of dissent, in my opinion, the Bill is marred; it is disfigured by the complete absence of a single safeguard for linguistic minorities. I use that expression advisedly. I say and I repeat that there is not a single safeguard as such, for the linguistic minorities either in the S.R. Bill or in the Constitution Amendment Bill. Because, in my view, a safeguard postulates a certain provision which has sanctions behind it. A safeguard or a guarantee postulates something which is enforceable. There is not, from that point of view, a single safeguard or a single guarantee. And, this is all the more regrettable because recently, particularly, the All India Congress Committee, the Congress Working Committee, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have proclaimed over and over again the need not only for ample, not only for specific but also for generous safeguards for the linguistic minorities. Thus, we see this tremendous gap between profession and practice. This profession that the linguistic minorities must be amply and generously safeguarded is offset by the fact that there is no single safeguard in both these measures. I feel that it was not the deliberate intention of Government to have this gap between promise and performance but it is there. And, I say this to the Members of the House that this complete absence is a challenge not only to the conscience of the Government; it is a challenge to the conscience of every Member of this House and, particularly, to the conscience of the majority party.

Perhaps, in replying the Home Minister may say: but we have provided two clauses for the linguistic

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minorities. As I have said in my minute of dissent, I am not here to belittle these clauses. For what they are worth, they will be there. But, what are they worth? The first provision is the provision that the Zonal Councils will consider linguistic minority matters. I am grateful for the change in the phraseology which was made at my instance. Under the original phraseology, only those matters in respect of linguistic minorities will be considered which arose directly out of reorganisation. All matters concerning the linguistic minorities, under the original phraseology, were not within the purview of the Zonal Councils. I pointed out this defect and the Joint Committee re-worded that clause so that every matter concerning linguistic minorities will now be within the purview of the Zonal Councils. But, even with this change of phraseology, what is the effect? What is the sanction, what are the teeth in this provision? It was conceded by Government when I raised this point. Yes; it is all very well. But, let us assume that a grievance is raised by a linguistic minority against a particular State. The Zonal Council machinery is so completely permissive, it is so completely denuded of any teeth that the defending State may refuse to attend a meeting of the Zonal Council and even if it condescends to attend, it may say in the face of the unanimous finding of all the other members that the complaint of the linguistic minority is a valid complaint, it is a substantial complaint, the defending State can cock political snooks at them and can treat the unanimous finding of all the other members with complete and undisguised contempt. What is the sanction? None whatsoever. Some kind of provision is there; but, as a guarantee it is meaningless; it is worthless as a safeguard.

Then, there is also this difficulty. Who is going to raise the matter in respect of a linguistic minority before the Zonal Council? Only those linguistic minorities with political influence will be able to raise it. The Bihari minority in Bengal will be able to raise a matter because they have got the support of the Bihari majority across the border; the Bengali minority in Bihar will be able to raise the matter because they have got the Bengali majority on the other side of the border. But who will raise a matter on behalf of a linguistic minority which has no political influence? No one. And, however oppressed that linguistic minority may be, however valid its grievance, however discriminated against it may be, it will have to continue to suffer in silence.

I have dealt with the Zonal Councils. They are there; but they have no value because there is not, as I said, any sanction behind. What is the other provision? The other provision will come before this House. It will be in the nature of an addition to the Constitution that it shall be the endeavour of the States and also of local authorities to provide education to linguistic minorities through the medium of their mother tongue. Good, because it is a pious declaration and a pious intention. But what is it worth? We know that almost similar —phraseology has been used in article 45 of the Constitution. Article 45, which is one of the Directive Principles of the Constitution uses almost identical phraseology. It says that the State shall endeavour to provide free and compulsory education. That was passed in 1950. Within a period of 10 years—10 years are almost complete—has any single State endeavoured to provide or provided free and compulsory education? Of course not.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East): There is Kashmir.

Shri Frank Anthony: Kashmir is sometimes not regarded as a proper part of India. I am not blaming the States. I am only saying that they have not got the resources. What is

the use of the word "endeavour" in this provision? The States will say, "We have not got the resources; how are we to provide education through the medium of the mother-tongue?" Therefore, we will have to wait for decades, generations or centuries before this provision becomes a reality.

We know that the S.R.C.—the three wise men of the S.R.C.—spent a long period of time over this. What have they done? They considered this matter of linguistic minorities as of such importance that they devoted a whole chapter to it—chapter I of Part IV—and they have mentioned that numerous complaints were placed before them, complaints of cultural oppression and economic discrimination. They have even referred to the fact that some States deliberately *mala fide* evolved certain domiciliary qualifications, tests for service in the State in order to deliberately oppress the minorities. They have also recorded the fact that complaints were made to them that even in the face of statutory safeguards, safeguards in the Fundamental Rights Part of the Constitution, minorities have suffered cultural oppression and economic discrimination. They gave this matter their careful consideration. What did they recommend? That is what I want every Member of this House to consider and consider carefully. This was their categoric recommendation. They say that the Governor shall be the agent of the Central Government, that the Central Government shall be responsible to Parliament for the way in which the Governor acts as the agent of the Centre. Finally they have said that the question of linguistic minorities is a matter of national concern, and because it is a matter of national concern, the smaller democracies of the States must be controlled by the larger democracy of the Centre. That is what they have said. The Centre must take powers; this is a national concern; the Centre as such must discharge its duties because it is a matter of national concern. They have gone on to conclude that because of this, the Centre must take powers to issue directives through the President to the States which will be binding on the States. Have Government done anything like that?

There was a strong feeling, or unanimous feeling in the Committee that there must be a Central agency, that the Central agency must have power; there was also a strong feeling—and I particularly felt—that in this provision, while they have definitely recommended that there must be a Central agency, that the Centre must take powers, they have also said that the Governor must act as the Centre's agent. I am opposed unqualifiedly to the recommendations for many reasons. For instance, I pointed out that it is wrong to bring in a constitutional head into a position of likely conflict with the States. It is wrong to embarrass him. If he is made a primary custodian in a State of minority interests, the minorities will keep running to him the whole time. What will be his position? We know—and you, Mr. Deputy Speaker probably too, because we both have been in this game for many years—what the Instrument of Instructions to the Governors under the 1935 Act amounted to. I know it myself because I used to see how the Instrument of Instructions used to be twisted and corrupted. I referred to them as Instruments of 'Destruction'. Even in the days when some Governors were disposed deliberately to set one minority against another they were not prepared to come into conflict with their Ministers because of the minorities. Today, the Constitution being what it is, they will not act. They will be too weak and afraid. Some of them are too conscious of the fact that they are creatures of the party in power in a particular State. Are they going to act? If they do not act—that is my complaint—what will happen? The complaint will go to the Governor. He will sit on it and put it into cold storage, and the Centre will not even be seized of the matter.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): If they act, the situation will be worsened.

Shri Frank Anthony: I felt that in the context of the fact that we have created so many more linguistic minorities, we have given so many more hostages gratuitously to cultural, social and political serfdom, deliberately by this legislation, I should have thought that in this position, the Government would have said that in the present context we should at least have a Ministry for linguistic minorities. Because the Government has a blind spot in this matter, it cannot forget the inhibitions which are the hang-over of the attitude towards the old religious minority problem. I conceded, "Do not let us have it". But I suggested a Statutory Minorities Board. Against that is the argument in the S.R.C. itself that they felt that Statutory Minorities Board would be a bad thing, that to have such a quasi-judicial body sitting in judgment over the State would be a bad thing, that it would be a bad thing because it would also make the minorities look beyond their borders. I do not understand this argument at all. The S.R.C. itself has definitely postulated a Central agency. A Central agency implies that the minorities will look to the Centre beyond their borders. I do not understand this position of encouraging the minorities to look beyond the borders. What have we done? If the Government is opposed in principle to the minorities looking beyond the borders, why have they remitted this question of linguistic minorities to Zonal Councils? I say that it is one of the most reactionary things that we have done. It is worthless as a guarantee. I can see as the result of irredentism the majority in Bengal claiming the Bengali-minority in Bihar and the majority in Bihar claiming the Bihari-minority in Bengal. It is true, in an antinational way that a majority in one State will deliberately activate a minority in the other State to make extravagant, exaggerated and impossible demands. We use this cliche that a minority should not look beyond its borders. Yet we have done it through this Zonal Council device. We are deliberately encouraging the minorities to make extravagant and impossible demands.

When the Commission made this recommendation, which has been rejected in the Bill, that there should be a Central agency, they had no conception of the violent reactions or the evil turn that language passions would take in this country. I do believe that if today those three people were making a recommendation in view of the evil turn which language passions have taken, they would have made much stronger recommendations for more specific safeguards for linguistic minorities. I say this with the utmost respect that the Government cannot run away from or disclaim its responsibilities. I said that—surely mine was not a unique wisdom—when the Andhra Bill was on the anvil here and I opposed it bitterly. I also said that one community will break the heads of another community and that in certain States the women of one minority will not be able to walk with safety because of this evil of linguistic reorganisation. It has come true largely—I hope I prove a false prophet—and I know we have not come to the end of the consequences of this evil thing. We have created so many linguistic minorities. We have deliberately created these conditions. We may try to adopt some kind of ostrich policy. We did it when the Andhra Bill was here. We have gratuitiously revived tribal passions.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Do not bring in tribals.

Shri Frank Anthony: I have used it in a metaphoric sense and not in the specific sense which my friend has in mind.

I say this categorically that, if the safeguards which I proposed are not given, the minorities in certain areas will live in political, cultural and

economic helotry. It is not only their right but it is the duty of the Centre to take powers to do certain things and qualify those conditions.

When my proposal for a statutory minorities board was turned down, I made a further proposal, a diluted proposal. I said: let us at least have a linguistic minorities' commissioner making a report to the Parliament and the President shall have power to issue directives, if necessary. Even that was rejected. I cannot understand this attitude at all.

As a last desperate step, I suggested: let us have a simple provision giving the President powers to issue directives when necessary. That also was rejected. What are we left with? The Centre is utterly helpless in this matter. I submit that—absolutely, without any qualification—the President and the Central Government and Parliament are helpless in the matter of linguistic minorities. Unless we have a provision not only in the Bill but in the Constitution itself, giving specific powers to the President, the President cannot lift a little finger. The whole scheme of our Constitution is like that. We have no provision comparable to the American provision whereby the President has got the residuary and over-riding powers to issue directives to see that laws are faithfully executed. With regard to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, there is article 339. The President can issue directives because powers have specifically been given to him. Even when there is an emergency, under article 357, the President can issue a directive because powers specifically to issue directives have been given to him.

What is the position here? The report as it has emerged from the Joint Committee says that the Governors will use their good offices. These good gentlemen may use their good offices. It is not only different from, but opposed to, the recommendations of the S.R.C. The Governors were to act as the agents under a specific machinery and the Centre would in the final analysis have power. But, the Governors should use their good offices. What will you do if the Governor does not use his good offices and sits on them? Or, what will happen if he uses his good offices and makes a recommendation to the Centre? The Centre will be left sucking its thumb because it is utterly powerless to do anything.

We are told that they are going to examine a proposal for having a Commissioner? What will he be? He will be more worthless than the unfortunate Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes at present. At least he has got some statutory power while this Commissioner would not have any such power. What will he do?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Suck his thumb!

Shri Frank Anthony: He will take some of the tax-payers' money but what else will he do? There is no provision even that he should report to Parliament. He may make a recommendation to the Central Government. But, as my friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, said, he and the Government will both suck their thumbs because they have no powers to issue directives. That is the tragedy. I just do not understand the position. I have a strong feeling because all these fulsome promises which are given to the minorities, day in and day out, have been broken, the specific recommendation of the S.R.C. has been deliberately ignored. Why? Because of some perverse, utterly untenable theory of State autonomy. It is so sacrosanct. If the Centre is given powers, it will be an encroachment on State autonomy! Since when have the linguistic minorities become the exclusive concern of the States? I agree, as every sane man will agree, that the minorities must learn to live with the majority. Does that mean that they are going to be surrendered to the tender mercies of the unequal capacity and unequal status of the majority?

Some State Minister said: "I have been a Chief Minister for twenty years." I told him: "You are a big

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man, physically and otherwise. You do not know the pigmies, physically and otherwise, whom I have met in some States." You are going to remit to the tender mercies of such people the fate of the linguistic minorities. I just do not understand this.

The S.R.C. say that the minorities should be of national concern. They have said the larger democracy in the Centre must override the smaller democracy in the States. Why do you reject it? I will tell you, why. Because you concede things only at the end of a *kirpan*, or at the end of a *lathi*, at the end of political blackmail. The minorities that use constitutional methods nobody listens to. That is the tragedy.

Here, you are rejecting categorically the recommendation of the S.R.C. What grievance have you got against the linguistic minority that you deliberately ignore and prostitute the recommendations of the S.R.C.? Have you got any grievance against them because they are not prepared to use *dandas*, to burn and kill? Is that why you act so?

I am speaking with feeling because I thought that this was a simple matter. Promises were given. The promises of the Prime Minister, the promises of the Home Minister—are they for international consumption? It is ahimsa at home, ahimsa abroad. The fulsome promises given to the minorities are all perhaps for international consumption and when it comes to actual carrying out of the promises, you reject even the anaemic, diluted recommendation of the S.R.C. People like me feel bitter because we see the way in which things are done, and the way how the constitutional approach is being treated by the Government.

I do not understand this argument that the minorities must not look beyond their borders. I say it is my inalienable right to look to the Centre. I say it is your duty, which you have forgotten, to look after the minorities; it is the inescapable duty of the Centre and this House to look after the minorities. The States are afraid. Cannot they trust Parliament? What am I asking for? I say this. Let there be a linguistic commissioner reporting to Parliament. It is considered to be some kind of political heresay. Why should not Parliament be remitted with considering that report? You do not trust your President, your Prime Minister and the Parliament in the name of sacred State autonomy!

Shri B. D. Paade (Almora Distt—North-East): We trust; you do not.

Shri Frank Anthony: I do not want him to divert me. I do not want to tell him about the orders which were a flagrant violation of the Constitution. I do not want to tell him that today my schools have been stifled and they are being killed because of the way in which the minority safeguards have been defiled and prostituted. I do not want to tell him all that. You should be in a minority to feel the pinch. This kind of talking philosophy to minorities is a completely unsubstantial problem. We know what the real position is.

Sir, as I have said, who is better qualified than Parliament to consider a linguistic minority report? There will be breaking of heads in Zonal Councils and in States. You know, Sir, better than I do, that certain States are bedevilled by parochial and regional considerations. Is not Parliament representing a cross-section of the people, is it not the best qualified machinery for being the ultimate custodian of such things? The Government says: 'no' in spite of what the S.R.C. has said. I do not understand this. And this is done in the name of State autonomy. If the States do not trust the President, if the States do not trust the Prime Minister, if the States do not trust Parliament, then how do you expect the linguistic minorities to trust the States, after the bitter experience of the way in which safeguards have been ignored and flouted since 1950?

I had moved another resolution asking that a linguistic minority should have the right to affiliate educational institutions administered by them to an examination through the medium of their mother-tongue. I had the unanimous support of the Select Committee. They said it is very desirable, but it was not put into the Constitution. Why? It is a natural corollary to the right that a linguistic minority should have educational institutions of its choice. You have given that as a fundamental right—article 30—that every linguistic minority has a right to have educational institutions of its choice. What have I asked for? Since we have a right to run our own institutions, we should have the right at least to affiliate those institutions to an examination in our mother-tongue. See what has happened. I do not want to name the States. See the way in which this guarantee works. English is my mother-tongue. My schools are the main purveyors of the English medium. But, because of the lingering resentment against Englishmen you transpose that resentment against English. Everything is done openly and insidiously to destroy my schools. You know what happened in Bombay. Other States have told me that after 1957 they will not give us an examination through our medium. What will happen to us? Where will we go? You gave us the right in article 30 to teach through English. We teach almost a million peoples in the country. Now you say that you won't give us an examination. The Travancore-Cochin Government said that they will not let us take the Senior Cambridge Examination. That is what we are suffering from today. The Senior Cambridge Examination is recognised by the Centre, by the States and by the universities. In some cases it is considered as equivalent to the Intermediate examination. The Travancore-Cochin Government deliberately tells me—because the examination is through the medium of English—that I cannot take the Senior Cambridge Examination. The Centre recognises it especially for certain safeguards in respect of Anglo-Indians. I have only asked for an examination. You proclaim to the world that you are giving me the right to run my own institutions and you kill them in an insidious and dishonest way.

I asked for a provision in the Constitution and the Government said, no. But it was said that it will be referred to the Education Ministry and if they approve of it, it will be put in the Home Ministry's circular. I am grateful, as a member of a minority community in India today, for the small mercy that it may go into the Home Ministry's circular. As I have already said, I know that the Centre is well-intentioned. But the Centre is not taking powers. It goes into the Home Ministry's circular. The Centre has all kinds of good things there. But what is the value of the Home Ministry's circular? It is not worth the paper it is written on, because the Centre is not taking any powers. As I said, if the Centre does not act as the S.R.C. has said and goes on issuing directives, the States may say deliberately: "You can put your advice in your pocket; you can, if you smoke a pipe, put it in that pipe and smoke it". The States will deliberately refuse to accept the advice from the Centre and the Centre will be utterly powerless. That is what we are left with today: advice, pious promises, assurances, meaning precisely nothing in the final analysis. And what have I asked for? What is this bogy, what is this blind spot in the Government make-up? Have I asked for separate electorates; have I asked for quotas in the services; have I asked for reservation of seats, that you consider my request so heinous and unreasonable? What have I asked for? I have asked you to give a right to the Centre to intervene when it considers necessary. I have asked you to give powers to the Centre. You are not prepared to give your own Central Government powers when they consider it necessary to issue directives. Is the Centre going to behave like an urchin, or in a puerile manner? These words are bandied about in this House nowadays. Are they going to keep on issuing directives? They will issue a directive only when a State Government

[Shri Frank Anthony]

is clearly in error, and that is what you are refusing to do. You are refusing to give the Centre that right in the final analysis.

Sir, I must apologise as I have spoken with some heat. This is a vital matter and it is a matter which will affect a large number of people. I am appealing to my friends on all sides. Why do you deny even this small provision that the S.R.C. has categorically recommended? Why do you do it? If this House does it, what will it amount to? It will mean that you will be breaking your promises to the minorities, that you will not have kept faith with them and that all your pretensions to generosity will be meaningless, because, as I have said, in rejecting my several proposals, in rejecting the strong feeling of every Member in the Joint Committee who spoke,—including Kaka Kalelkar; he said that you must have a central agency with powers—in rejecting the recommendation of the SRC, there is no question of being generous; as I said, you are not only not being generous, you are not being elementarily just.

श्री राघवे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : कई दफा इस मसले पर चर्चा होने के बाद अब फिर राज्य पुनर्गठन का मसला ज्वायंट कमेटी (संयुक्त समिति) की रिपोर्ट (प्रतिवेदन) के साथ हाउस के सामने आया है । कल हमारे भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया उस से तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि पिछले अधिवेशनों की तरह इस अधिवेशन में भी इस मामले में अधिकतर महाराष्ट्र के मसले को ले कर ही गर्मा गर्मी होने जा रही है और उस का प्रारम्भ कल से हो भी गया है । बिहार का जहां तक सवाल है वह कल ही शुरू हुआ और कल ही समाप्त हो गया, और अब जब ज्वायंट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आयेगी तभी कुछ होगा । लेकिन जहां तक महाराष्ट्र का सवाल है, उस के बारे में हमारे नेताओं ने, शासन ने तथा दूसरे लोगों ने काफी लम्बे अर्से तक विचार किया और कई लोगों से रायें भी लीं, और बार बार सोचने के बाद एक निर्णय किया गया कि पांच साल के लिये बम्बई सेन्ट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड (केन्द्र द्वारा शासित) क्षेत्र रहे । जैसा हमारे मित्र सेठ गोविन्द दास जी ने बताया, पांच साल का अर्सा किसी राष्ट्र के लिये कोई बहुत बड़ा अर्सा नहीं माना जा सकता । बम्बई को महाराष्ट्र से खींच तो लिया नहीं गया है, यही फैसला किया गया है कि यदि जनता की राय होगी तो अन्त में वह महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर चला जावेगा । इसलिये मैं इसे उचित नहीं समझता कि इस मसले को ले कर हाउस में गर्मा गर्मी से फिर बहस हो और देश का वातावरण क्षुब्ध हो । ऐसे समय में जबकि हम दूसरे पंचवर्षीय योजना को ले कर आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, यदि हम महाराष्ट्र के इतिहास को देखें और सोचें तो पायेंगे कि एक जमाना था जबकि सारे देश की आंखें महाराष्ट्र की तरफ लगी हुई थीं । महाराष्ट्र का क्षेत्र महाराष्ट्र तक ही सीमित नहीं था, सारे देश की ही आंखें उस की ओर लगी हुई थीं और महाराष्ट्र का प्रभाव सारे हिन्दुस्तान में फैला हुआ था । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि महाराष्ट्र में ही पूना में पेशवा होलकर और सिंधिया के बीच जो आपस में झगड़े और इंट्रीग्ज (दावपेच) चले उस के कारण महाराष्ट्र ही गुलाम नहीं हुआ बल्कि सारा भारतवर्ष भी गुलाम हो गया । आज हम देश में देखते हैं कि प्रान्तीयता और जातीयता का बोल बाला है । इस चीज को चाहे हम मानें या न मानें लेकिन यह बात सत्य है । अगर आज किसी भी बड़ी जगह पर कोई बंगाली काम करता है तो उस की इच्छा यही होती है कि उस के डिपार्टमेंट (विभाग) में जैसे भी हो, बंगाली ही बंगाली हों । यदि कहीं पर पंजाबी आफिसर लगा होता है तो वह यही चाहता है कि पंजाबी लोगों की ही नियुक्तियां उस के डिपार्टमेंट में हों ।

3 P.M.

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत बात है ।

श्री राघे लाल व्यास : यह बिल्कुल सही है और मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं . . .

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : यह बिल्कुल सही है ।

श्री राघे लाल व्यास : कि एक दफा मैं लोकस्ट आर्गेनाइजेशन (टिड्डी विनाश संगठन) का अध्ययन करने के लिये राजस्थान गया था और एस्टीमेट्स कमिटी (प्राक्कलन समिति) के एक सदस्य की हैसियत से गया था । वहां पर लोगों ने मुझ से यह शिकायत की कि उन के डिपार्टमेंट का जो हैड है वह एक सिख है और वह सिक्खों को ही रखना पसन्द करता है और रखता है । जहां पर भी मैं गया वहां पर ही मुझे यह शिकायत सुनने को मिली । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह बुराई उसी में ही थी लेकिन इस तरह की बुराई भारतवर्ष के कोने कोने में फैली हुई है । चाहे कोई गुजराती हो, चाहे महाराष्ट्रीय हो, बंगाली हो चाहे बिहारी हो, सभी के बारे में यह बात कही जा सकती है । यह चीज केवल जातीयता और प्रान्तीयता के ही कारण है, इस बात से भी कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता । इस बीमारी से कोई बचा हुआ नहीं है, कोई बरी नहीं है, कोई वंचित नहीं है । इसी के कारण भारत का बटवारा हुआ । आज हमें काश्मीर सबक सिखा रहा है और हमें उस से सबक लेना चाहिये । वहां पर मुसलमानों की ज्यादा आबादी होते हुए भी, उस ने भारत के साथ रहने का दृढ़ संकल्प कर रखा है और इस का फैसला भी कर लिया है । आज हम सब प्रान्तों के लोग एक साथ रह सकें, या प्रांतीयता की भावना से ऊंचे उठ कर कार्य कर सकें, इस की कम आशा ही नजर आती है । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमें इस का प्रयत्न नहीं करना चाहिये कि यह बुराई जो हमारे अन्दर घुस आई है, इस को हम निकाल बाहर करें और अच्छाई की ओर हम देश को ले जायें ? अगर कोई आशा की किरण थी तो वह कम्पोसिट स्टेट्स (संघित राज्य) के निर्माण से ही थी जिस की कि सिफारिश राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने की थी । मैं समझता हूं कि बम्बई प्रदेश जैसा कि उस के बारे में सिफारिश की गई थी । उसी के मुताबिक कायम किया जाता । दूसरे यह और भी ज्यादा अच्छा होता कि विदर्भ को अलग न रख कर उसे मध्य प्रदेश में ही रहने दिया जाता ताकि मध्य प्रदेश की एक कम्पोजिट स्टेट बन सकती । राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने यदि विदर्भ को अलग प्रान्त का रूप देने के बजाय मध्य प्रदेश में ही रखने की सिफारिश की होती तो शायद इस का उतना विरोध न होता और बम्बई प्रदेश भी जैसा कि सिफारिश की गई थी, कायम रह सकता था । जब देश गुलाम था तो महाराष्ट्र के लोगों ने इसे आजाद कराने में बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा लिया । जो बुराइयां अब पैदा हो गई हैं उन से निकलने की यदि किसी ओर आशायें थीं तो वे महाराष्ट्र की ओर ही थीं । महाराष्ट्र के लोग ही आप को ऐसे मिलेंगे जोकि हिन्दुस्तान के सभी प्रान्तों में, गुजरात में, मध्य प्रदेश में, साउथ (दक्षिण) में तथा दूसरे हिस्सों में जा कर बसे हुए हैं और घुल मिल कर वहां पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

श्री फिरोज गांधी : पंडित पंत को ही देख लीजिये ।

श्री राघे लाल व्यास : बहुत ही अच्छा उदाहरण दिया गया है । पंडित पंत महाराष्ट्रीय हैं और कई वर्षों तक उन्हों ने उत्तर प्रदेश का शासन चलाया है और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं । केन्द्र का तो कहना ही क्या, यहां पर तो सभी प्रान्तों के लोग मंत्रियों के पदों पर नियुक्त किये गये हैं ।

तो मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि महाराष्ट्र की ओर हम बड़ी बड़ी आशायें लगाये बैठे थे । अभी भी समय बीता नहीं है, महाराष्ट्र को देश को बहुत आगे बढ़ाना है । यह जो प्रान्तीयता और जातीयता की बुराई देश में घुस गई है, यदि इस को कोई दूर कर सकता है तो वह महाराष्ट्र ही कर सकता

[श्री राघे लाल व्यास]

है । उसी का ऐसा इतिहास रहा है और उसी को इन को दूर करने के अवसर मिले हैं और वही सब के साथ घुल मिल कर रहा है । लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि आज महाराष्ट्र एक बिल्कुल छोटे से दायरे में अलग जा कर बसना चाहता है । मैं समझता हूं यह न केवल महाराष्ट्र के लिये ही दुर्भाग्य की बात है बल्कि सारे देश के लिये यह चीज घातक सिद्ध होगी । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं महाराष्ट्र को अब भी ऊंचा उठ कर यह करना चाहिये कि महाराष्ट्र के जितने भी हिस्से हैं उन को अलग अलग न रख कर दूसरी स्टेट्स में मिला कर कम्पोजिट स्टेट्स (संग्रथित राज्य) का निर्माण करें और ऐसा ग्राउंड (आधार) तैयार करें, ऐसी जमीन तैयार करें कि आगे चल कर प्रान्तीयता की भावना खत्म हो और सब भाषा भाषी लोग आपस में मिल जुल कर रहना सीखें जब ऐसा होगा तभी देश की एकता सही मानों में कायम होगी तथा देश की रक्षा हो सकेगी जिसको कि राज्यों का पुनर्गठन करते वक्त मुख्य आधार माना गया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना कहने के पश्चात् मैं कुछ अपने नये राज्य यानी मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । जो विधेयक हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया था उस में यह प्राविजन (उपबन्ध) था कि मध्य प्रदेश के लिये एक लैजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल (विधान परिषद्) हो । लेकिन ज्वायंट कमिटी (संयुक्त समिति) ने इस चीज को हटा दिया है । मैं नहीं समझ सका कि ज्वायंट कमिटी के सामने ऐसी कौन सी चीज थी जिस के आधार पर उस ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिये लैजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल न रखने की सिफारिश की है । मेरी कुछ मित्रों से बात हुई है । उन का यह कहना है कि यदि वहां की लैजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली दो तिहाई बहुमत से यह निर्णय करेगी कि वहां पर लैजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल हो तो वहां पर इसे कायम किया जा सकता है । लेकिन क्या यह माकिनी है कि वह असेम्बली इस बात की सिफारिश करे और क्या पार्लियामेंट उस की सिफारिश आये बगैर ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है ? अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि महाराष्ट्र के लिये किस तरह से लैजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल कायम करने का फैसला किया जा सकता है । यह दलील कि महाराष्ट्र स्टेट जो बनगी वह बम्बई की प्रिंसिपल सकसेसर स्टेट (मुख्य उत्तराधिकारी राज्य) होगी, सही नहीं है । यह सकसेसर स्टेट (उत्तराधिकारी राज्य) है लेकिन एक प्रिंसिपल स्टेट (मुख्य राज्य) नहीं । इस प्रिंसिपल (मुख्य शब्द को मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूं । बम्बई स्टेट के तीन हिस्से होंगे । कुछ हिस्सा तो कर्नाटक में जायगा, कुछ महाराष्ट्र में जायगा और कुछ गुजरात में जायगा और खुद बम्बई स्टेट को सैंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड एरिया (केन्द्र द्वारा शासित क्षेत्र) रखा जायगा । जब ऐसी बात है तो यह सभी स्टेट्स उस की वारिस हुई न कि अकेला महाराष्ट्र । तो यह जो महाराष्ट्र स्टेट बन रही है यह एक बिल्कुल नई स्टेट बन रही है । महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ का हिस्सा भी मिला है, मध्य प्रदेश का हिस्सा भी मिला है और हैदराबाद का मराठवाडा का हिस्सा भी मिला है और इन सब को मिला कर एक महाराष्ट्र स्टेट का निर्माण किया जाना है । इस वास्ते यह कहना कि वह बम्बई स्टेट की उत्तराधिकारी है, सही नहीं है । यदि महाराष्ट्र के लिये लैजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल कायम करने के बारे में कोई रुकावट पैदा नहीं हो सकती तो मैं नहीं समझता किस तरह से मध्य प्रदेश के लिये एक काउंसिल कायम करने के बारे में रुकावट पैदा हो सकती है । मैं चाहता हूं इस बारे में हमारे गृह मंत्री एडवोकेट जनरल (महा अधिवक्ता) से सलाह ले लें और अगर वाकई में कोई रुकावट है तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । लेकिन अगर महाराष्ट्र के लिये कोई रुकावट नहीं है तो

मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में भी कोई रुकावट पैदा नहीं हो सकती । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र के लिये जिस के लिये कि मूल विधेयक में कोई प्राविजन (उपबन्ध) लैजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल कायम करने के लिये नहीं था, उस को तो दे दिया गया है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के केस में इसे हटा दिया गया है ।

श्रीमन्, मध्य प्रदेश के लिये काउंसिल बनाने के बारे में कुछ तथ्य हैं जोकि मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं । चारों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने विचार विमर्श करने के बाद भारतीय प्रशासन को यह राय दी कि नये मध्य प्रदेश में जोकि एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश बनने जा रहा है एक लैजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल (विधान परिषद्) होनी चाहिये और यही कारण है कि पहले जो बिल हमारे सामने आया था उस में इस की व्यवस्था की गई थी । इस के बाद जब वह विधेयक चारों राज्यों की असैम्बलियों को गया तो उन के सामने वह चीज थी । नहीं तो मैं समझता हूं वह प्रस्ताव पास हो कर उन की राय उस के पक्ष में पहले ही जाहिर कर दी गई होती । लेकिन जब वह विधेयक वहां गया और उन्हों ने उस से सहमति प्रकट की तो इस के मानी यह हैं कि वहां की विधान सभाओं ने अपनी रायें उस के बारे में दे दी हैं और वे रायें मध्य प्रदेश के लिये एक लैजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल रखे जाने के पक्ष में हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में वहां पर इस बारे में नया मत लेने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । अगर लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल को वहां कायम करना हमारे कांस्टीच्यूशन (संविधान) के विरुद्ध नहीं है, तो फिर मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि उस को वहां रखने में क्या खास आपत्ति हो सकती है । हां, अगर मेरे मित्र डा० संका सुन्दरम् यह कहें कि उन के राज्य में लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल न हो, तो वहां न रखी जाय । इस में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । लेकिन हमारे वहां तो सभी लैजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल को चाहते हैं । पार्लियामेंट के अधिकतर मेम्बरों की यही राय है । शायद देशपांडे साहब उस को न चाहें ।

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी : कोई भी लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल को नहीं चाहता है ।

श्री राघे लाल व्यास : माननीय सदस्य राजस्थान के हैं । जब तक वह आंकड़े और वहां के सदस्यों की सम्मति यहां पर प्रस्तुत न करें, तब तक उन को यह कहने का हक नहीं है कि मध्य भारत के लोग लैजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल नहीं चाहते हैं । वह बतायें कि कहां लोगों ने इस का विरोध किया है । जब असेम्बली के सामने यह विधेयक गया था, तो किसी भी पार्टी ने इस बात का विरोध नहीं किया । यह ऐसी बात है कि जिस का स्वागत सब लोगों ने किया है । यह चीज वहां पर रखी ही इसलिये गई थी कि लोगों ने इच्छा प्रकट की थी और मांग की थी ।

इस अवस्था में मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो अमेंडमेंट्स (संशोधन) दी गई हैं, उन पर वह और विचार करें और कानून को देख लें । यदि आवश्यकता हो, तो वह कानून विशेषज्ञों की राय ले लें । अगर वह कांस्टीच्यूशन (संविधान) के खिलाफ हो, तो इस विषय में मुझे कुछ भी नहीं कहना है । लेकिन अगर कांस्टीच्यूशन में रुकावट न आती हो, तो उस के लिये वह हमारी अमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) को स्वीकार करने की कृपा करें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना कथन समाप्त करता हूं ।

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Gulberga): The States Reorganisation Bill will go into the statute-book in a few weeks time and therefore, when it is being discussed at his final stage, it is imperative on the part of every member of the House to decide in his own mind what the final shape of the Bill should be. I do not want to take much time of this House, because I

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]

know there are a number of Members who would like to contribute to the discussion.

I have very carefully gone through the minute of dissent of my friend, Shri Frank Anthony, and I candidly confess that I am converted to his point of view. As a result of the reorganisation of the States, we are creating linguistic minorities in a number of places in the country and it is but natural that there would be apprehensions, at times unfounded; but, the apprehensions have to be allayed and it is this supreme body alone which can inspire confidence into the hearts of the linguistic minorities. I therefore support the minute of dissent which Shri Frank Anthony has appended to this report.

There is another small matter. As regards the zonal councils, I am of the opinion that the boundary disputes should not come within the purview of the zonal councils. The good work that is expected of the zonal councils will be marred if settlement of boundary disputes is included in their functions. I think the House, in its wisdom, will delete that portion of the powers of the zonal councils which relate to the boundary disputes.

I would plead for one more point. I am of the opinion that boundary commissions are quite necessary, not only as a result of the present Bill, but there is something else also. The Andhra State has been formed and disputes have been continuing in regard to the border areas between the Madras State and the Andhra State. Now, when new States on the basis of language are being formed, there will be and there are bound to be—as there are now—many disputes about boundaries between Andhra and Madras, Kerala and Karnatak, Karnatak and Maharashtra, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and between other States also. So, I think it would be in the fitness of things to have boundary commissions to decide all these questions. Let this House lay down a set of principles and let them be applied uniformly to all the disputed areas; then, whatever be the decisions, they should be accepted by all concerned. I think that is very essential. Let us not feel shy about it, because the situation demands it. If the Maharashtrians, the Karnataks, the Malayalees or the Telugu-speaking people feel that there is a dispute and it has not been resolved, that will be a continuous process of disturbance, psychological as well as political. Therefore, I plead with all the sincerity that I can command that this House should boldly take a decision and appoint boundary commissions wherever border disputes are there.

Lastly, I come to the question of Bombay. Perhaps many will expect a long speech from me; but, I am going to be very brief, because everything has been settled and nothing more need be said. At this stage, when a final decision is going to be taken, I ask in all humility, what is it that is compelling the separation of Bombay city from Maharashtra? To this moment, no convincing argument has been advanced. At least I am not aware of any. I do not know how the Joint Committee in its wisdom has recommended a Centrally administered Bombay. Many of the members of the Joint Committee were of the opinion that it should go to Maharashtra. But, if they have changed their opinion now, they can do so. But, if you want to do justice, there is a genuine feeling which must be considered. Don't call it anti-national if I say that Bombay should legitimately go to Maharashtra. To call me anti-national, I think, would be most unfair. Do not slander the sentiments. You may call it inopportune, but Bombay legitimately, naturally, democratically and in fairness should go to Maharashtra. If it does not go to Maharashtra today, some other day it will have to go. That is patent; that is clear; that will be fair. If a feeling of injustice continues to remain in that part of the country, I ask, is it in the interest of the healthy development of democracy in this land?

Is it not a national issue? Is it an issue of the Maharashtrians alone? I fail to understand why Maharashtrian sentiment is being offended in this way. The House will be surprised to know that by birth I am not a Maharashtrian; I have forgotten my caste, community and language; everything has evaporated. I am looking at this problem from the national point of view. What on earth is the argument to bifurcate, to separate Bombay city from Maharashtra. Well, I have differed from the Prime Minister on the issue of the disintegration of Hyderabad. I felt sincerely. The disintegration of Hyderabad has come. If there is truth, if there is any justice, if the natural development indicates the process, well, today or tomorrow Bombay shall have to be included in Maharashtra. Don't call it anti-national, I will plead with everybody, not with my Gujarati friends alone. It is not a question between the two. To this day I have not been able to understand why this question of Bombay is being talked about as between the Gujaratis and the Maharashtrians. It is not so. Certainly not. Well, it is an irony of fate that the best friends are today not on speaking terms. Well, that is a passing phase, I hope. When this Bill comes to the Statute book, we shall be in the same democracy as Indians, not as Maharashtrians, Gujaratis, Biharis and Bengalis. That is certain. So I appeal to the House even at this last stage: don't make this Bombay issue one which will continue to create troubles because when the feeling of injustice takes hold of a section of the people, well, they are living creatures. If you feel that no injustice is being done to Maharashtra by keeping Bombay city as such, I don't plead. But if your conscience tells you in fairness that Bombay is part of Maharashtra—geographically it belongs to it and the Prime Minister also agrees there—and if geography is in favour of Bombay going to Maharashtra, then what else is there which stands in the way of its merger with the hinterland?

An Hon. Member: Party politics.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: I am appealing to the sense of justice. If the Select Committee has not been able to do that, well, this House can take boldness and courage in both hands and reverse the decision or the recommendation of the Select Committee in this respect. I would state my own position very clearly. If section 8 is retained as it is, I am a conscientious objector to that section and I will not be able to support it.

श्री वि० ग० देशपांडे : आज गृह मंत्री जी के भाषण से और उन के समर्थकों के भाषण से कम्प्लेसेंसी (आत्म संतोष) प्रकट हो रही है और सदन में यह भावना व्यक्त की जा रही है कि राज्य पुनर्रचना के विषय में अब देश में बहुत मतभेद नहीं है। परन्तु मैं इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत नहीं हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि उन की आंखें बन्द नहीं हैं। उन के कल तक जो सहयोगी थे वे उन को छोड़ कर चले गये हैं। हम ने बम्बई का वायुमंडल देखा है। पंजाब में आज जैसा अशान्त वायुमंडल है वह भी हम जानते हैं। उड़ीसा में उत्पात नहीं हो रहा है किन्तु इस कारण यह नहीं समझ लेना चाहिये कि वहां उद्विग्नता, दुःख और उदासी नहीं है। आज आपने राज्य पुनर्रचना के कारण देश में इस प्रकार की शक्तियों को मुक्त कर दिया है कि जिन से देश का एकत्व खतरे में पड़ गया है। मैं मानता हूं कि शायद इस कानून के बनने के पांच साल बाद यह विवाद समाप्त हो जाये और हम फिर एक देश की भावना से रहने लगें। परन्तु मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बात की जिम्मेवारी कांग्रेस दल पर है कि उस ने अपने दलीय स्वार्थों के कारण देश की एकता को भंग करने वाली शक्तियों को मुक्त किया है। हम देखते हैं कि स्थान स्थान पर इसी नीति का अनुसरण किया जा रहा है। पहले हम पढ़ा करते थे कि तेलंगाना जो बनेगा उस में बीदर जिला जायेगा। लेकिन बाद में उस में से मराठी तालुके निकाल दिये गये। कारण यह था कि वहां पर कम्युनिस्ट और कांग्रेस

[श्री वि ग० देशपांडे]

दलका संतुलन था । पश्चात् जब वह जिला आंध्र में मिलाया गया तो मराठी तालुके उस में से छोड़ दिये गये । यदि इसी प्रकार की राजनीति से देश का शासन किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं इस से देश को फायदा नहीं होगा । हम ने बार बार कहा कि आप बम्बई में जायें और वहां के लोगों को एकत्र करके उन की राय लें । ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि बम्बई का प्रश्न हल नहीं हो सकता । परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि यहां तो जान बूझ कर लोक राज्य का गला घोंटा जा रहा है । कल तक देशमुख साहब के स्तुति पाठ किये जाते थे, लेकिन आज जब वह अलग हो गये तो कहा जाता है कि वे आई० सी० एस० थे, वे खराब थे । कहा जाता है कि अब तो परीक्षा लेकर निरक्षर को रखा जायेगा, हम को बुद्धिमान आदमी नहीं चाहिये । मिनिस्टरों मंत्रियों की राय ली नहीं जाती, उन को विश्वास में लाया नहीं जाता । मंत्रिमंडल के विषय में जो सेठ गोविंद दास कहते हैं उस पर मुझे विश्वास नहीं है । उन को इस बात का पता नहीं कि वहां पर क्या होता है ।श्री सी० डी० देश मुख को पता है और जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है उस का प्रधानमंत्री ने विरोध भी नहीं किया है । इसलिये जो कुछ देशमुख साहब ने कहा है उस को मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूं ।

आप जान बूझ कर जख्म पर नमक छिड़कते हैं जबकि आप बम्बई में जा कर कहते हैं और घोषणा करते हैं कि पांच साल तक बम्बई केन्द्र द्वारा शासित रहेगा । सेठ गोविन्द दास जी जो बड़े उदार हैं वे कहते हैं कि बम्बई भारतवर्ष से बाहर तो नहीं जा रहा है । लेकिन जब बरहानपुर का प्रश्न आता है तो वे कहते हैं कि इस को मत छुओ, नहीं तो लड़ाई हो जायेगी । ऐसे उदार सेठ गोविंद दास जी कहते हैं कि पांच साल में क्या हो जायेगा । मैं आज इस का उत्तर देने वाला हूं । यह जो पांच साल की बात कही जाती है इस में पूंजीपतियों का षड्यंत्र है । अगर अक्तूबर में या एक नवम्बर को बम्बई का महाराष्ट्र से अलग कर दिया गया तो इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि २० हजार महाराष्ट्रीय जो कि सेक्रेटेरिएट (सचिवालय) में काम करते हैं अपने परिवारों सहित वहां से चले जायेंगे, जिस का अर्थ होगा कि एक लाख आदमी कम हो जायेंगे आप थाना जिले के ३२ गांव भी लेना चाहते हैं जहां कारखाने हैं । दो साल में वहां से भी बहुत से लोग चले जावेंगे और इस समय जो बम्बई में ४३ प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्रीय हैं उन की वह संख्या नहीं रहेगी । मैं तो कहता हूं यह तो एक पूंजीपतियों की साजश है जिस के शिकार श्री देशमुख जी हो गये । मुझे पता नहीं कि वह कह तक ठीक है, लेकिन कहा जाता है कि उन के चले जाने से बहुत से लोग खुश हैं । आज देश के बहुत से पूंजीपति खुशी मना रहे हैं कि एक मंत्री जो कि राष्ट्रीय करण के पक्ष में था वह चला । वे समझते हैं कि पंडित नेहरू की थैली में अनेक ऐसी चीजें हैं कि जिन के कारण वर्तमान अर्थव्यवस्था चलती रहेगी । आज देश में इस प्रकार की बातें चल रही हैं । आज महाराष्ट्र की जनता यह समझती है कि पांच वर्ष बाद बम्बई उस को मिलने वाला नहीं है । वह समझती है कि यदि बम्बई मिल सकता है तो आज ही मिल सकता है। मैं महाराष्ट्र का नागरिक और मतदाता हूं और मैं महाराष्ट्र के दृष्टिकोण को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । आज महाराष्ट्रीय कहते हैं कि हम अभी बम्बई को ले कर रहेंगे, और उन की इस मांग के साथ कोई उद्दंडता नहीं है । आप ने देखा होगा कि किस प्रकार से शान्ति के साथ बातें चल रही हैं । आज आप यह कह कर जख्म पर नमक छिड़कते हैं कि बम्बई में जो हिंसा हुई उस का समर्थन श्री देशमुख कर रहे हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि श्री देशमुख ने वित्त मंत्री के पद से इसलिये त्यागपत्र दिया है क्योंकि आप की पुलिस ने और आप की सरकारने बम्बई में जो हिंसा

की और ८० लोगों को गोली से मार दिया और चूंकि वे सरकार की इस हिंसा की कार्यवाही का समर्थन करने में असमर्थ हैं इसलिये उस के विरोध स्वरूप उन्हों ने अपने पद से त्यागपत्र दिया है ।

जहां तक कि बम्बई को महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश में मिलाने की मांग का सवाल है मैं यह चीज बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्री जनता बम्बई को महाराष्ट्र में मिलाने के लिये पांच वर्ष तक ठहरने को तैयार नहीं है क्योंकि आप की साजिश और आप की नीति उन को स्पष्ट है कि बम्बई मिल सकता है तो आज मिल सकता है और वे आप की साजिश में आने वाले नहीं हैं । मैं इस सदन के सम्मुख महाराष्ट्रियों की भावना रख रहा हूं जब मैं यह कहता हूं कि वे बम्बई को महाराष्ट्र में मिलाये बिना दम न लेंगे और उस के लिये बराबर प्रयत्न करते रहेंगे । अब भी समय नहीं गया है और सरकार को सम्बन्धित लोगों से बातचीत कर के इस समस्या का हल निकालना चाहिये और कोई फ़ार्मूला इस समस्या को हल करने के वास्ते बना सकती है लेकिन यह देखने में आता है कि कांग्रेस उच्च सत्ता और पंडित जी को तो बस आगामी चुनाव में कांग्रेस को किस तरह जिताया जाय, इस की चिन्ता सवार है और इसी दृष्टि से वे हर एक मसले को हल कर रहे हैं । पंडित जी ने पाटस्कर फ़ार्मूला भी नहीं माना । मैं ने तो सुना है कि अभी उस दिन रात को पंडित जी के पास कांग्रेस का एक डेपुटेशन (प्रतिनिधि मंडल) गया और कहने लगा कि आप कुछ अच्छी घोषणा कर दें नहीं तो हम हारने वाले हैं । उन का कहना है कि बम्बई अगर हम दिये देते हैं तो हम हारने वाले हैं क्योंकि विरोधी शक्तियां कहेंगी कि बम्बई इसलिये हमें मिला क्योंकि हम ने उस के लिये आन्दोलन किया । उन को फिक्र इस चीज की नहीं है कि बम्बई महाराष्ट्र को दिया जाय या न दिया जाय बल्कि कांग्रेस उच्च सत्ता की आंख आगामी चुनावों पर है कि कैसे कांग्रेस उस में विजयी हो और यही कारण है कि आज बम्बई के बारे में अन्याय हो रहा है ।

मैं स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ से पूर्ण सहमत हूं जब वे कहते हैं कि बम्बई के विषय में कोई भी युक्तिवाद करना आवश्यक नहीं है । आज देश में बम्बई के विषय को ले कर दोनों तरफ से दलीलें पेश की गई हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा जो विरोधी पक्ष है उस की ओर से कोई भी दलील ऐसी नहीं दी जा सकी है जिस के कि कारण हमें अपने मत में परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक मालूम पड़े । आज मैं केवल महाराष्ट्र की ही भावना व्यक्त नहीं कर रहा हूं बल्कि दिल्ली शहर में और अन्य अन्य स्थानों में जहां जहां मैं घूम कर आया हूं जनता की भावना यही है कि बम्बई को महाराष्ट्र में आना चाहिये और कांग्रेस सरकार ने बम्बई के विषय में जो निर्णय किया है उस का परिणाम देश के एक राष्ट्रीयत्व पर बड़ा भयंकर होने वाला है । आप कहते हैं कि सब बातों का फैसला हो गया है लेकिन मुझे तो ऐसा नहीं दिखाई पड़ता है । आप के दल और आप की पार्टी में भले ही कोई फ़ैसला हो गया हो तो हो गया हो लेकिन बाहर तो मुझे कोई फ़ैसला हो गया हो ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता । पंजाब के बारे में हम ने देखा कि अकाली आप का विरोध कर रहे थे और चूंकि एलेक्शन नजदीक आ रहे हैं इसलिये आप ने अकालियों को बुला कर उन से एक समझौता कर लिया, मैं अकालियों से आप ने जो बातचीत की उस का विरोधी नहीं हूं और ऐसा कर के आप ने बहुत अच्छा किया । मैं कहता हूं कि किसी भी मसले का हल करने के लिये आप विरोधी लोगों को बुलाइयें और उन से बातचीत कर के कोई हल तलाश करने की कोशिश कीजिये लेकिन ऐसा करते वक्त आप का यह सोचना कि अकालियों से समझौता कर लेने पर सरदार राढ़ेवाला और उन के बहुत सारे साथी कांग्रेस में शामिल हो जायेंगे और पंजाब में कांग्रेस का प्रचार

[श्री वि० प० देशपांडे]

काफ़ी बढ़ जायगा, इस चीज पर आंख रख कर साठ गांठ करना उचित नहीं है। आप अगर वास्तव में पंजाब की समस्या को ठीक तरह से हल करना चाहते थे तो सभी विरोधियो को बुला कर उन से बात कर के फैसला करना चाहिये था लेकिन आप ने अकालियों के सामने झुक कर अपना मतलब साधना चाहा है और आप सिक्खों में तोड़फोड़ कर के अपने दलगत और व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ को साधने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और बाक़ी जो लोग वहां पर हैं उन पर किस प्रकार का अत्याचार हुआ है, यह चीज मैं स्वयं देख कर आया हूं। जहां तक हिन्दू और सिक्खों के बीच मतभेद का सवाल है मैं पहले से ही इस मत का हूं और सेठ गोविंद दास को मुझे यह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि सिक्ख और हिन्दू राष्ट्र के एक महान् और अविभाज्य अंग हैं और पंजाबी भाषा और गुरुमुखी लिपि यह दोनों संस्कृत की पुत्री हैं और यह जो पंजाब का विभाजन जातीय भावनाओं पर कर रहे हैं, यह आप ठीक काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। यदि महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर मराठवाड़े और विदर्भ के लिये डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल (विकास परिषद्) बन सकती हैं तो पंजाब में हिमाचलप्रदेश के वास्ते डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल (विकास परिषद्) क्यों नहीं बन सकती है। अगर आप में ताकत होती तो आप यह पंजाबी सूबे को हटा सकते थे परन्तु आप की तो वही धोकेबाजी की बात रहती है और अगर मौलाना साहब के शब्दों में कहूं हालांकि मुझे उन शब्दों का अर्थ नहीं मालूम, वही पुरफ़रेब तखय्युल (धोखेपूर्त कल्पना) वाली बातें आप की ओर से की जाती हैं। हिन्दुओं को तो आप यह कह कर संतुष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि आप को महापंजाब दे दिया है और सिक्खों को यह कह कर अपने साथ मिलाना चाहते हैं कि तुम को पंजाबी सूबा दे दिया है जबकि हक़ीक़त कुछ और ही है। हिन्दुओं ने महा-पंजाब की मांग भी आप के सामने रक्खी लेकिन आप ने चुपचाप अकालियों से एक समझौता कर लिया और हिन्दुओं के सामने वह फ़ार्मूला भी नहीं रक्खा जिस को आधार मान कर आप ने अकालियों के साथ सैटिलमेंट (फैसला) किया और उस के विरोधस्वरूप हिन्दू नेता हंगर स्ट्राइक (मरण व्रत) करने पर मजबूर होते हैं। आप ने क्या समझौता किया है यह किसी को पता नहीं है। मैं यह जब बिल पढ़ता हूं तो मुझे तो बड़ा गुस्सा आता है कि बातें तो आप बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी और डेमोक्रेसी (लोकतंत्र) की करते हैं लेकिन इस में पंजाब के रीजनल फार्मूले (प्रदेश सम्बन्धी सूत्र) का कहीं नाम तक नहीं है केवल यह कहा गया है कि कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट (संविधान संशोधन) बिल (विधेयक) में अध्यक्ष को इस प्रकार का अधिकार दिया जायगा कि वहां क्या किया जायगा। अब किसी को पता नहीं है कि यह रीजनल फ़ार्मूला क्या है ऐसी कुछ बातें सुनी हैं कागज में पढ़ी हैं लेकिन नोट नहीं लिये जा सकते हैं। अब एक रीजनल कमेटी में प्रस्ताव पेश होता है और पूरी असेम्बली उस प्रस्ताव के विरुद्ध जाती है तो गवर्नर को अधिकार है कि दोनों में से किसी को माने, यह पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी का मखौल उड़ाया जा रहा है और कांस्टीट्यूशन का यहां गला घोंटा जा रहा है। हम ने जान-बूझ कर एक बहुमत के राज्य की कल्पना कर के एक असेम्बली बनवाई और उस के बनने के पश्चात् आप एक नया फ़ार्मूला निकाल देते हैं और यह नया फार्मूला इस बिल के अन्दर नहीं है।

अम्बर्ई के बारे में श्री रिपोर्ट में लिख दिया गया है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर (प्रधान मंत्री) साहब ने २ जून या ३ जून को जो घोषणा की थी उस के प्रकाश में यह सब बातें होंगी। जब श्री देशमुख ने सवाल किया कि उस की प्रति किसी को मिली नहीं और क्या वह हम को सप्लाई की जायगी तो कहा जाता है कि अखबार में पंडित जी की स्पीच पढ़ लो उस से सब मालूम हो जायगा।

मेरा कहना यह है कि जब उस का इस बिल में समावेश नहीं है तो उस पब्लिक जल्से या मीटिंग में कही हुई बात का क्या मूल्य रह जाता है। पांच साल के बाद यदि आप चुन कर यहां गवर्नमेंट में नहीं आये और कोई दूसरा दल पावर में आता है तो उस के सामने कांग्रेस कमेटी की एक सभा में कही हुई बात का क्या मूल्य रहेगा। सच्ची बात तो यह है कि आप बिलों में ऐसी बड़ी बड़ी बातें नहीं लाना चाहते।

आप ने हैदराबाद के अन्दर पांच साल तक उर्दू को कम्पलसरी रक्खा है लेकिन तेलगू का जानना आवश्यक नहीं समझा है। Knowledge of Telugu would not be compulsory. सच बात तो यह है कि आप ने इस प्रकार की डिक्टेटरशिप (एकाधिकार) और मनमानी चलाई है कि जिस का कहना नहीं। इस पार्लियामेंट में बिल तो पास करेंगे लेकिन पार्लियामेंट को यह पता नहीं कि पंजाब का रीजनल फ़ार्मूला क्या है। मैं सिक्खों के खिलाफ़ नहीं हूं और मैं पंजाबी भाषा के भी खिलाफ़ नहीं हूं उलटे मैं कहता हूं कि पंजाब के लोगों की भाषा पंजाबी है और पंजाबी भाषा को उन्नत करने के लिये सबको प्रयत्न करना चाहिये लेकिन आप के जो यह काम करने का तरीक़ा है वह मुझे कतई पसन्द नहीं है और यह जो विधेयक बनाया है यह किस प्रकार से बनाया है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। फिर यह कहा गया है कि कांस्टीट्यूशनल (अमेंडमेंट बिल संविधान संशोधन विधेयक) में प्रेसीडेंट को कुछ कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार देंगे। एक टाइप रिटन कागज दाखिल किया गया है कि रीजनल कौंसिल ऐसी बनेगी, यहां की कमेटी इधर बनेगी और वहां की कमेटी उधर बनेगी और यह बिल कुछ आप ने इस तरह का बनाया है कि इस के कारण पंजाब में मार पिटाई चल रही है और पंजाब में लड़ाई झगड़े चल रहे हैं और हम देखते हैं कि जैसे जब इंद्र का सिंहासन किसी तपस्वी की तपस्या के बल से डोलने लगता है तो उस की आंख खुलती है और वह अपने सिंहासन को बचाने के लिये तपस्या को भंग करने की कोशिश करता है और अप्सरायें भेजना शुरू करता है, ठीक उसी तरह जब कांग्रेस का सिंहासन डोलने लगा तो उस ने भी इंद्र वाली चाल चलना शुरू कर दी। लेकिन जब इंद्र का सिंहासन हिलता है तो अप्सराओं का जाना शुरू हो जाता है। यहां पर भी यही हुआ, कांग्रेस में चले आओ, हम अपना कानून तोड़ देंगे, तुम को मिनिस्ट्री दे देंगे, यह अफसरी सम्मोहिनी रम्भा वहां पहुंच जाती है और उसी के कारण यह सब बातें होती हैं, आप देश की एकता की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते। होशियारपुर में जब गड़बड़ी हो गई तब आप ने इन्क्वायरी कमेटी (जांच समिति) बैठाई, लेकिन बम्बई के बारे में आप कोई इन्क्वायरी कमेटी नहीं बिठला रहे हैं। और होशियारपुर में भी जो कमेटी बनाई है वह उन के दल की ही है, कोई जुडिशल इन्क्वायरी (न्यायिक जांच) रखने के लिये आप तैयार नहीं हैं। आप लोगों से पूछते नहीं हैं, दूसरे दलों के पास जाते नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर केवल आप की पंच वर्षीय योजनायें चल रही हैं, यानी पांच पांच साल के पश्चात् चुनाव जीतने की योजनायें। आज आप के दिल के अन्दर सिर्फ यह पंच वर्षीय योजनायें ही चल रही हैं और जो कुछ आज देश में हो रहा है उन का ही खास परिणाम है। इसी नीति से आप राज्य पुनर्गठन का आयोजन कर रहे हैं और इसी कारण देश में तमाम बातें हो रही हैं और जनता की बात कोई सुनता नहीं है। हमारी मध्य भारत की एसेम्बली ने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया कि हम मध्य भारत वाले मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं मिलना चाहते, हमारा प्रान्त अलग नहीं जाना चाहिये, लेकिन किसी ने भी उन की बात सुनी नहीं, पंत जी से मैं ने कहा, पंडित जी से मैं ने कहा कि देखिये कि मध्य भारत में क्या हो रहा है, पार्लियामेंट (संसद्) की प्रोसीडिंग्स (कार्यवाही) में लिखा हुआ है कि उन्हों ने कहा

[श्री वि० ब० देशपांडे]

कि बात ठीक है, ऐसेम्बली में तकरीर सब ने की, लेकिन दे डिड नाट फाइट आन दि स्ट्रीट्स (उन्हों ने गलियों में दंगा नहीं किया) वे लोग रास्ते पर खड़े नहीं इसलिये किसी ने उन की बात नहीं मानी । मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बम्बई में भी बुरी हालत ग्वालियर की होने वाली है । बम्बई में तो जो तीन लाख महाराष्ट्री हैं वह चले जायेंगे । वहां के गुजरातियों और मारवाड़ियों के खिलाफ मैं भी नहीं हूं, यदि बम्बई में महाराष्ट्री नहीं रहेंगे तो वहां की आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ेगी नहीं, लेकिन ग्वालियर के विषय में मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि १ अक्तूबर, १९५६ को, जिस तांगे वाले को आज १ रु० मिलता है, उस को ६ आ० ही मिलेंगे । हर एक काम करने वाले की आर्थिक हालत बिगड़ने वाली है । जो पंच वर्षीय योजना आप की आ रही है उस के लिये वहां के लोगों के जीवन निर्वाह का कोई विचार नहीं हो रहा है । कहा जा रहा है कि वहां मिलिटरी (सेना) के दफ्तर जायेंगे, मैं ने काटजू साहब से पूछा तो उन्हों ने कहा कि मिलिटरी तो एक्स्पर्ट्स (विशेषज्ञों) का मामला है, इसलिये वह कैसे जा सकता है, फिर कहा गया कि एकाउंटेंट जनरल (महालेखापाल) का आफिस जायेगा, पी० एम० जी० का आफिस जायेगा । सब कुछ कहा जा रहा है लेकिन वहां पर कारखाने आदि चलाने की कोई बात नहीं है । आफिस तो वहां के इस तरह से बांट दिये हैं कि कुछ पूछिये मत । हाई कोर्ट ६ जगहों पर रक्खा जा रहा है । हमारे सेठ गोविंद दास कह रहे थे कि क्या बम्बई बाहर जाने वाला है ? लेकिन वहां पर जबलपुर में हाई कोर्ट, रायपुर में हाईकोर्ट, ग्वालियर में हाई कोर्ट, इंदौर में हाई कोर्ट, रीवा में हाई कोर्ट । जिस प्रकार से प्रसाद बांटा जाता है उस प्रकार से वहां पर हाई कोर्ट बांटा जा रहा है और अपनी पार्टी की दृष्टि से सारी बातें चल रही हैं। मध्य भारत विधान सभा का प्रतिवेदन शब्द तो मुझे ठीक नहीं लगता, उस का प्रतिवृत्त आप पढ़ कर देखिये । उस को पढ़ने के पश्चात् यह पता लगेगा कि वहां की जनता मध्य प्रदेश में जाने के पक्ष में नहीं है । कांग्रेस पार्टी यह समझती है कि जनता के माने कांग्रेस पार्टी है । पंत साहब के दरबार में जा कर मैं ने देखा, बार एसोसिएशन (विधि जीवी सन्घ) के लोग भी गये, डेढ़ घंटे तक खड़े रहे, मैसूर के लोग भी गये थे, बोले क्या बात है, कहा गया कि हम बार एसोसिएशन की तरफ से आये हैं । "अच्छा, आप की जो खास बातें हैं वह तक्तमल जी ने मुझे बता दी हैं, मैं तक्तमल जी से बात कर लूंगा ।" "हम भी कुछ बात कहना चाहेंगे ।" "इस वक्त तो और समय नहीं है ।" वह बेचारे क्या करते चले गये । इधर तक्तमल जी से कहा जाता है कि तुम को मिनिस्ट्री चाहिये ? अच्छा हम तुम को मिनिस्टर बना देंगे । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से पार्टी के अन्दर के लोगों को खुश करने के लिये यह सारी चीजें हो रही हैं, राज्यों की वास्तविक पुनर्रचना के लिये यहां पर कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है । इस कारण मैं मध्य भारत की ओर से फिर से कहूंगा और मांग करना चाहता हूं कि मध्य भारत की जनता बहुत परेशान है । अभी हमारे भाई कह रहे थे कि अब तो जो कुछ होना था वह हो चका और यह मसला तय कर लिया गया है, अब लोगों को इस चीज को समझाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये । इस प्रकार से मध्य भारत के लोगों को दबा दिया गया । मैं मध्य भारत की जनता की आवाज आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि मध्य भारत वाले मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं मिलना चाहते हैं ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत है ।

श्री वि० ब० देशपांडे : मध्य भारत के लोग ग्वालियर की राजधानी नहीं छोड़ना चाहते हैं, वे लोग मध्य प्रदेश के साथ नहीं मिलना चाहते हैं ।

जहां तक आज सदन में उपस्थित बिल का सवाल है, और जो दूसरी बातें हैं, वह जब क्लाजेज (खण्ड) आवेंगे तब मैं बताऊंगा। परन्तु एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की भावी रचना करते समय अगर आप हर एक वर्ग का विश्वास नहीं लेते हैं और यहां के लोगों की सद्भावना के साथ पुनर्गठन नहीं किया जावेगा तो आप जान-बूझ कर देश की एकता की सुरंग लगाने का काम करेंगे। अनेक प्रतिवेदनों में यह बात दी जा चुकी है। हो सकता है कि आज आप कांग्रेस पार्टियों पर दबाव डाल कर और एलेक्शन के स्टीम रोलर से और पैसों के जोर से जनता में ऐसा आभास पैदा कर दें कि देश में शान्ति का निर्माण हो गया है, परन्तु मैं बता देना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से आप देश के भावी पुनर्रचना के प्रश्न की ओर देख रहे हैं, पुनर्रचना कर रहे हैं, उस के कारण देश का नुक्सान होने वाला है। आज भी समय बीत नहीं गया है। इस विधेयक के स्वीकृत होने के पूर्व आप इस में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन कीजिये।

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): Those of us who are strongly opposed to reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis had a feeling from the beginning that as soon as the re-mapping of India began there would be trouble all over the country, and it has proved to be correct. Up to October, 1955, we were progressing in an atmosphere of calmness, undisturbed by unnecessary sentimental outbursts. We had the confidence that we were progressing economically and that we would progress more rapidly in future. But what is the position, what is the picture of India since October, 1955, when the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission was published? I need not go into those details, but unfortunately the decision that linguistic States have got to be established has been taken, and we must go through it with as little bitterness, as little sentiment, as little feeling of injustice as possible.

The problem of Bombay is still on the anvil. The Joint Committee has, of course, decided that Greater Bombay will remain a Centrally administered area. I am afraid that this decision has not satisfied a large number of either Members in this House or people outside this House. A more satisfactory solution has to be found. Swami Ramananda Tirtha who just spoke was very sentimental about this question, and I can see that there are grounds for being sentimental. But still I appeal to him to take initiative in the matter and bring about a composite State of Maharashtra and Gujarat and Vidarbha, with Bombay as capital. I think that will be the best solution under the present circumstances. It would have been the best solution in any other case also, but here it is the best solution under the present circumstances. I hope statesmen like Swami Ramananda Tirtha will take initiative and do something to achieve that objective.

The Joint Committee, of which my hon. friend Dr. Jaisoorya was a Member, has not agreed to the proposal that Legislative Councils should be established in the new Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The argument advanced is that when the new State comes into existence, the Legislative Assembly of that particular State will take the necessary action and pass the resolution with the necessary majority for the establishment of the Legislative Council. As far as I know, the Andhra Legislative Assembly as well as the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly have already passed the necessary resolutions with the required majority, for the establishment of Legislative Councils. I do not think that it is desirable to postpone the establishment of Legislative Council either in the new Madhya Pradesh or in Andhra Pradesh. That will only be a dilatory move. I hope the amendment given notice of in this respect will be accepted by the House.

Another important matter on which I wish to say a few words is in regard to the linguistic minorities with spe-

[Shri Mohiuddin]

cial reference to urdu. The States Reorganisation Commission have made it very clear in their report that the safeguards that have been provided in the existing Constitution have proved inadequate and ineffective. They say:

> "It was strongly urged before us that the safeguards for minorities embodied in the Constitution have proved inadequate and ineffective.... Whatever the merits of this assertion, we have to take into consideration the fact that large sections of public opinion, both among the proponents and the opponents of linguistic States, favour the strengthening of the existing constitutional guarantees to linguistic minorities.".

That is the definite recommendation of the Commission. The need for strengthening the safeguards is obvious, from the report of the Commission.

The Commission have laid down certain principles regarding the safeguards for linguistic minorities. One of the principles laid down by them at page 208 of their report is that:

> "While minorities are entitled to reasonable safeguards to protect their educational, cultural and other interests, it has to be borne in mind that such safeguards should not so operate as to perpetuate separatism or to impede the processes of natural assimilation;".

I entirely agree that the process of natural assimilation should be stimulated, and the necessary atmosphere should be provided for that natural assimilation, or as Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has usually said, the emotional integration of all the people and all the communities in India.

But what are the necessary safeguards? The absence of safeguards is itself an impediment to the necessary natural assimilation. So long, their had been no safeguards in practice there have been no safeguards, and when I speak of linguistic minorities, of course, I refer particularly to the Urdu minorities. The absence of safeguards does in itself create a feeling of injustice. It creates a feeling that linguistic minorities like the Muslims, for instance, who speak Urdu, and others who speak Urdu, do not receive equal treatment at the hands of the State Government or the local governments. That feeling of injustice, that feeling of lack of equal treatment is itself a strong impediment to emotional integration or natural assimilation.

Taking these two aspects into consideration that on the one hand, the safeguards should not unnecessarily be excessive or should not create a feeling of separatism—I agree entirely that we should not provide such safeguards—and on the other that the absence of safeguards is itself undesirable and impedes the process of natural assimilation, I think we should arrive at some compromise, and that compromise must be a practical one. The Commission has recommended that the safeguards for linguistic minorities must be adopted in the Constitution and there must be some agency to look after their implementation. An agency for implementation of those safeguards is absolutely necessary. Otherwise, the safeguards that may be provided for in the Constitution will be only paper-safeguards.

The Joint Committee have said—and the note which has been given by the Home Ministry on the linguistic minorities, and which has been included as an appendix to the report of the Joint Committee also says—that the Home Ministry will circularise the State Governments the resolution of the Provincial Education Ministers' Conference of 1949. Now, that resolution was passed seven years ago by the Ministers themselves, and it has remained absolutely a paper resolution; it has had no effect whatsoever. A reiteration of the same resolution will not be of any use in the future.

4 P.M.

Now, the amendment to the Constitution provides that every State will make an endeavour as far as primary education is concerned to provide that education to the children of the linguistic minorities in that particular language. The President has been given discretion to issue a directive if that provision is not carried out. This directive is already there in the Constitution. Under article 347 of the Constitution, on a demand being made in that behalf, the President can issue a directive regarding the use of any particular language as official language for the whole State or part of a State.

In U.P., a large number of persons, whose mother tongue is Urdu, had submitted a petition to the President about three years ago to issue a directive under article 347 of the Constitution. No action was taken by the President or by the Central Government on that petition. That petition was signed by about 21 lakh persons. Twenty-one lakhs is not a small number. It is a very big number, and a petition by 21 lakh persons was ignored by the Central Government and no action was taken.

On the 12th April 1956, six months after the Report of the Commission was submitted, a Starred Question was asked in this House (Starred Question No. 1400) whether Government had received any memoranda regarding certain languages being given the status of regional languages. Shri Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, replied:

> "Representations have been received from certain bodies and individuals for the recognition of Sindhi, Nepalese and Urdu as regional languages. No action has been taken in the matter as it was considered that there was no case for the issue of a directive by the President under article 347 of the Constitution".

I asked by way of a supplementary question as to what is the number of signatures contained in the petition about Urdu submitted to the President. The Minister replied:

> "I am not aware of the exact number of signatures; but I know that some associations have made representations so far as Urdu is concerned—the All-India Urdu Conference and the *Anjaman-e-Tarakki Urdu*."

I am surprised that the Minister should not even know the number of signatures appended to a petition, a petition which was signed by over 21 lakh persons from U.P., and that he should be pleased to ignore such a petition.

Now, the principle of a directive was already there in article 347. Now another clause is being added in which the States will be asked to make 'endeavour' to provide primary education in the mother tongue of the linguistic minority groups. The President will be given the power to issue such a directive to the States. But these provisions will remain ineffective. There are no means of implementing them.

I would like to draw your attention to one fundamental principle. When a directive is issued by the President, the Central Government, on whose advice the directive has been issued, beeomes responsible to this House for the implementation of that directive. When that directive has been issued, the responsibility for the implementation thereof rests with the Central Government and the responsibility then descends on this House to see that that directive is implemented. Now, I ask what is the agency for the implementation of that directive. I ask this because the Central Government know that if they issue the directive, they must carry it out. They always hesitate to issue such a directive. When they hesitate to issue such a directive—and I am sure they rightly hesitate to issue a directive—the provision made in the Constitution Amendment Bill will remain ineffective, unless at the same time Government provide for some agency to implement it. That agency

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is essential if any directive issued by the President is to be implemented.

Therefore, I suggest that we should very carefully consider the linguistic minorities problem, especially about Urdu—of course, I attach equal importance to others. The problem is and must be of national importance. We must see that because this is of national importance, there is some agency provided for the implementation of the principles that have been laid down. I suggest that a Minorities Commission must be provided for in the SR Bill.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is the third time that an opportunity is being offered in this House to express views on this question of States reorganisation. Unfortunately, although this is the third opportunity, every time it so happens that our rules of procedure require that all that can be said about this Bill must be said in a very fixed and short time. So naturally one cannot express one's views as explicitly as one may desire. With these few words, I will now revert to the subject under discussion, but with this request added that if I overstep the limit of time I will ask your indulgence and the indulgence of the House. Sir, I for one wish that the Government of the day had not committed this blunder of bringing about the States Reorganisation Bill and had waited for another 20, 30 or even 50 years in appointing the States Reorganisation Commission.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Why, at all?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am of the opinion that we should not have reorganisation at all. We committed this serious blunder in yielding to sentiment at a weak moment when the death of Shri Ramulu was reported and the Andhra State was created. That day we sowed the seeds of dissension in our country and these seeds are now bringing about these petty dissensions which are so apparent. Everyone was talking in very big terms that he is not communal, he is not parochial, that he is broad-minded, that he believed in the world being one and that he believed in *Viswabandhutwa;* and all these things have disappeared and evaporated into thin air and the most parochial attitude is at the forefront. Look at Bengal, look at Bihar, look at Orissa, Bombay, Maharashtra, Andhra, Tamil Nad; wherever we cast our eyes the same position is before us. Who has brought about this feeling? Are we not responsible to have done this mischief by bringing about States reorganisation? Had we had a strong Centre, probably, these difficulties would never have been felt and these dissensions would not have appeared. We do remember a day not very far back before 1937 when Bombay was, to put it in proper language, a pentalingual State. The Kanarese were there; the Maharashtrians were there; the Gujaratis were there, the Sindhis were there and on top of all these we had the people of Aden speaking the Arabic language. They were also included in the province of Bombay and yet the administration of Bombay was going on. Now, the seeds of dissension have gone so deep that one begins not only to argue with the other but to hate the other community which speaks a particular type of language. This hatred has become very strong in Bombay; it has become very strong in Bihar; very strong in Orissa and it is no less strong in the Punjab. Why all this feeling? Have we ceased to be Indians overnight? Or, are we going to cease to be Indians overnight? We have to apply our minds to this. My cry will be a cry in the wilderness because we have sown these seeds and we have now to reap the harvest. At least many of our elder statesmen and some who ought to be called detached politicians have expressed their views, when our Constitution was being framed, that we should rather have a unitary form of Government. I very strongly support that idea and I still believe that the country would have grown bigger and bigger had we adopted that. Our own Constitution envisages it. Ours is a peculiar Constitution and as a

constitutional lawyer I feel that it is a unique Constitution in the history of the world. Here is a Centre of a peculiar type, overriding the provisions made by the States, overriding the wishes of the States and carrying on administration. (*Interruption*). As it is the foundation of a unitary Government is there and it would be for us only to take it further. We could have saved several tons of money for the country and taxation would not have gone up such as it has gone up today. To enjoy separate Legislatures for all the States, to have separate Ministries for all the States our expenses are being pushed up. To pander to the whims of sertain people, to satisfy the fancies of certain others, we are shifting capitals from one place to another. There are huge buildings available at Gwalior. All these offices could have been located at Gwalior. In Madhya Bharat we started fighting. The Indore people wanted it there; the Gwalior people wanted it at Gwalior and now to set at rest this trouble we think of some other solution and say: Let it go to Bhopal. The result is that about Rs. 9 crores will have to be spent to bring about the buildings to locate the capital at Bhopal and the buildings at Gwalior will go waste and not used. The same story can be said about the various High Courts that are to be formed. For satisfying the fanciful desires of people like Seth Govind Das, they are going to have one Bench of the High Court at Jabalpur, one at Raipur, one at Rewa, one at Gwalior and another at Indore. I do not know by what name will these be called. God alone knows. This is the kind of parochial outlook that is being shown about this whole show. Once we have brought about these linguistic dissensions, they are going deeper and deeper. Look at the Punjab and Andhra-Telengana. What are we having? We are changing the Constitution to help the dissensions. We are dividing ourselves in such a manner that we are not going to trust the very Legislatures which we are going to form. We are not going to be ruled by the Legislatures. We would like to have the same narrow-mindedness which was there at the time the British were here. The Hindus are to be separated from the Sikhs; the Urdu-speaking people are to be separated from the Telugu-speaking people in Hyderabad. They will have Regional Committees; the Regional Committees will decide particular questions. The Regional Committees will approve of particular actions and then the Governor will decide whether a particular course is the proper course. Then only will the Legislature come into the picture, and decide what should be done for a particular minority of a linguistic type. Why differentiate between the same type of people living in the country and who have lived together having absolutely no differences? I have not been able to understand the differences that are now being made. In making our laws, we have been saying a Hindu shall be a Jain, a Sikh and all that. I have not understood the difference between a Hindu and a Jain. An Agarwal gives his daughter in marriage to a Jain and a Jain gives his daughter to a Hindu. A Jain is merely the follower of a certain dogma; he has no separate religion. Why give such importance to these things? Sikhs get married to Hindus and the Hindus to Sikhs. After all the word 'Sikh' comes from the word 'Sishya' which means a disciple; a Sikh is a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh; that is all. We are trying to create difference between those persons who have been living as brothers and what is the cause of all this? Because of the political desire to have as many Ministers as possible of a particular community. It is only the desire for more jobs.

Why should Bombay be separated from Maharashtra? Why not whole of Bombay be kept together? It is only the desire to have pre-eminently a particular type of people to become Chief Ministers. I cannot tolerate a Gujerati becoming the Chief Minister; I cannot tolerate a Maharashtrian becoming the Chief Minister and so on. These are the things at the root of all these troubles in our country. I for one

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would say that it would have been much better if we had not brought this Bill before this House. Since it has been brought and once the desire of the party in power has been expressed, the voice of no one whosoever or howsoever great he might be will prevail. If the voice of people like Shri C. D. Deshmukh could not prevail, the voice of people like me will not prevail; it is not possible that it will prevail.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.-South): Your voice is stronger than that of Shri Deshmukh.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Why are you so pessimistic?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If my friends do not disturb me, I assure them that I will not also disturb them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be a mutual agreement between you, and I am prepared to come to an agreement with him if the hon. Member so desires it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is only the desire to be called some sort of big guns or some sort of persons who can be counted in this world and to derive political advantage by remaining in a particular party or by remaining in power that all these creations are being made.

Let us examine the question of the appointment of Legislative Councils. I do not understand this. Countries where democracy is being worked are doing away with bicameral legislatures; at least a trial is being made. In England, the House of Lords is practically a nonentity. Similarly here also when our discussions started, we had a desire to do away with bicameral legislatures. We had taken a wise step in not having bicameral legislatures in various States. But as soon as this Bill is brought in, we are trying to introduce bicameral legislatures in Maharashtra; we are going to have them in Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Punjab. In PEPSU there is no Upper House; in Saurashtra there is no Upper House; so also in Bhopal and in many other places. It is most wonderful that we are not going to give a Legislative Council for Madhya Pradesh, which is the biggest State in the whole of India. I see no reason for a Legislative Council being provided in these new States which are being formed. The Upper Houses have already served their purpose. The days are gone when these people, the Khan Bahadurs and Rai Bahadurs, can be counted as big guns. It is the small man whose voice should count, and it is his voice that should carry weight with the Government. Why are these people being put there merely as show boys? Even here also, the time is coming very shortly when the Rajya Sabha may be done away with. That time may not be very far away. There is no need for us to create Legislative Councils in the various States where they do not exist. At least, they should not be created in the new States which are being formed.

Now I come to a very small problem and that is about the creation of several High Courts and abolition of Several High Courts. I have not understood the reasoning behind this provision, that is in clause 50 and the clauses following. The High Courts which are already in existence are to be abolished. The High Court of Rajasthan, the High Court of Kerala and the High Court of Mysore are three examples. Other High Courts with the same name are going to be created—in Mysore, Kerala and Rajasthan. If the new High Courts are to be created with the same name and with all the paraphernalia of the previous High Courts, why abolish them? What is behind the mind of the Joint Committee in this matter? We have not been able to fathom it. No doubt the proposal was agreed—the one which was made at the time of consideration of this Bill when referring it to the Joint Committee that the invidious distinction in salaries of Judges which was made at the time of the introduction of the Bill, would be done away with and that there would be no distinction in the salaries of the various Judges of the High Courts. If that principle has

been accepted, I cannot now understand why you are doing away with some High Courts and then resurrect the same High Courts again. Probably the reason might be that those who have been appointed as Judges in the old High Courts of the B States have the stamp of 'B' State upon them. The PEPSU High Court Judges have also delivered nice judgments. I cannot see why the guarantee that was given to them under the Constitution is to be done away with. They will have to go away now and they are to be treated as if they are mere clerks whose services can be dispensed with at any time.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt.-*cum* Almora Distt.—South-West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North): They will be re-appointed.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You have not read the Report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I request the hon. Members not to settle the quarrel or dispute among themselves. They may refer it to me and I am prepared to be the arbiter.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If they are to be re-appointed, then I would like an unequivocal statement from the mouth of any member of the Government and not from the mouth of Shri C. D. Pande. Why are you abolishing it? Is it because it is a High Court of a B State? Now you are creating a High Court of an A State. Actually it is called the High Court of Rajasthan or Kerala or Mysore whether it is a B State or an A State.

I heard that the judges of Madhya Bharat are shivering in their boots and they are saying, "Where are we to go? Our High Court is going to be abolished. There is absolutely no provision as to where we will be sent." The same is the case with PEPSU High Court and the Saurashtra High Court. It may be that same appointments were made on political grounds and on some pulls; it has happened in A States also. But why do you pick and choose the B States? During the period 1955-56, the appointments made of Judges are not the appointments of the best—luminaries in the profession. If you do not apply that empirical formula of appointment in the case of those who are in the A States, do not look with suspicion upon the other. . . . .

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: clause 51(3) of the Bill deals specifically with this question of appointment of the Judges. It says that they shall be appointed again.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I have read it as Pandit Bhargava has read it. Pandit Bhargava is an honest man and I am also trying to give him the same impression. But I have found out that that is not the interpretation to be put.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us agree then that two honest men disagree.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: They have the same honesty but not the same intelligence.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Let Pandit Bhargava in that case, persuade the Government to make an unequivocal statement that they will be re-appointed as Judges. Then we will all be happy about it.

One very pertinent question which I would like to put to the hon. Minister is this and I will request him to apply his mind to it. After all, the creation of a district and the boundaries of a district are always in the hands of the State in which the district is situated. But this Bill has gone out of its way in the case of Kutch and Ajmer. Why should it be laid down that Kutch should be a district ? Again why should it be laid down by statute that Ajmer should be a distinct district: Is it in the minds of the framers of the Bill that the separatist tendencies shall continue to remain even after they form part of the States with which they are merged? Or is it the idea to take such units out of the area with which they are merged at some later date and form some other units? I cannot understand the propriety of making such a suggestion and exercising a power which is not vested in this Parliament under the Constitution. It would be wise if the Government opens its eyes to the crisis

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and brings about the Indians together and does not go on creating dissensions on linguistic considerations, dissensions from regional committees and dissensions that will grow from the zonal councils. At the time when the zonal councils were proposed, I pleaded for a unitary form of Government. They will be white elephants on our heads without having to discharge any particular type of duties. They want to create some more Rao Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs to declare to the world that they are big persons.

Therefore, I will say that the Government will do well to find out a formula whereby people will not look with suspicion against each other and it should amend the Bill so that they may try to come together and think that they can be better by having bigger and bigger States. If a big Madhya Pradesh can be formed with such a big area, there is no reason why Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka cannot join together. Similarly, there is no reason why the old Punjab, PEPSU, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi should not join together and form one unit. I still urge upon the Government to look into this so that the creation of these new States may be done away with by such measures as the Government may take to enlarge the territories of the various existing States.

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban): I would have whole heartedly supported this Bill if it had come with the original S. R. C. bilingual Bombay State. Imagine what a powerful State it would have been with Maharashtra and Gujarat combind. But, alas, that is not to be. The annals of history have to reveal the wisdom of this move. We have to accept the second best and I am glad to say that the proposal that has been suggested is for having a separate Maharashtra, a separate Gujarat and a Centrally-administered Bombay city. I could not understand the argument of Shri Gopalan when he said that a great calamity would fall on Maharashtra if Bombay city did not become the capital of Maharashtra. I can understand the apprehensions if the city had been joined to Gujarat; then there would have been some grievance. But, here the city is going to remain and it is not going to run away to Pakistan or any other country. It will be there, like a mother to both Maharashtra and Gujarat. Both are going to get the benefit from this city, both will be able to gain by selling their raw materials and the prosperity of the city will be shared by both Maharashtra and Gujarat.

I do not want to enter into the old arguments of Maharashtra being the hinterland or Gujarat being the hinterland and Bombay being the nerve centre of the whole of India. It has been repeatedly argued in this House. I feel there is no ground for any grievance when our Prime Minister has promised that after five years this issue will be decided by the citizens of Bombay city. I should say that the Maharashtrains should now settle down and look to making the big Maharashtra State prosperous. I wish good luck and God-speed to them in this effort.

The zonal council would be a sort of meeting ground for them for solving their grievances and for bringing them together for economic, linguistic and other considerations and they will be a link between these various States. It is a very good proposal and I support it.

The other thing which will bring these States together is the High Court. I agree with the Joint Committee that there should be one common High Court for these States. This will keep all those who are at present practising in Bombay. They will not lose their practice; they will be there and their expert advice will be available to all the people of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bombay City also. So, I do not see what the Maharashtra State is losing in this proposal.

I would now refer to the agrument that some of the Members advanced in support of their demand for an enquiry on the firing in Bombay. Especially,

Deshmukh spoke about this yesterday. I am very sad I have to say something about this because the *bona fides* of the Chief Minister are doubted. I suppose the Members knew why the firing took place. The answer was given by the Chief Minister in the Bombay Assembly. I have got the reply here and with your permission, I may read out what he has said. I am reading from a Press report.

"The Chief Minister was replying to the criticism during the two-day debate on the Governor's address, that Bombay police had indulged in indiscriminate firing. Referring to the criticism against the force used by police to quell the city disturbances, Mr. Desai said it was true that 76 persons had lost their lives. But, because of that, it could not be said the fire opened by police was 'indiscriminate'. To him even the death of a single person would be a matter of personal concern. The death of so many persons would, therefore, be a matter of serious concern to him."

Then again, another report says:

"The Chief Minister said there was large-scale looting and arson and attempts were also made to 'browbeat' the people of certain localities to make them agree to the inclusion of Bombay in Maharashtra. He pointed out that the Bombay Municipal Corporation only yesterday sanctioned more than Rs. 23 lakhs for property destroyed during the riots."

The same report says that, referring to an allegation by a member the Chief Minister said that some of the women were also molested in the streets. All these things had happened during that time and we are surprised that responsible people should again and again demand an inquiry into this firing. We are very sorry that all these things happened. It is a very tragic thing. But we should now try to forget all those things. I should have expected that the Members would use a word of sympathy for those who were murdered. Some shop-keepers were brought out from their shops and murdered. Nobody has spoken a word of sympathy for those who have lost their bread-winners. All are saying that the firing was not necessary. I would even now say that such things should not come from responsible people. It is the words spoken by leaders that have created this atmosphere. Therefore, I would suggest let this atmosphere cool down. Let a short time be given for the people to come together, let a short time be given for the people to appease themselves. After that we can expect, when the tempers cool down, that a decision can be taken about the city of Bombay. I do not say that it should go either to Gujerat or Maharashtra. Whatever may be the decision taken, and here I again say that a responsible Commission was appointed which has come to a decision that Bombay City cannot belong to a unilingual State. I should have expected that we would rest satisfied with that decision. I once again appeal to all the Members to abide by the present decision of having it centrally administered, as far as Bombay City is concerned.

Then I have one point more. I am sorry I have to deal with one district. It is not on linguistic basis that I am asking this. I am asking this only from the point of view of the welfare of that district. I request the hon. Minister to give thought to the demand of the people of the Dang District. Sir, it is a very backward district. It is inhabited by Bhils. Their language is Bhili. It is neither Gujerati nor Marathi. We can at the most say that it resembles more Gujerati. If it goes to Maharashtra and it is properly administered, then there is no grievance. But the people there are afraid. Sir, I have got this map here from where we can see that the whole of Sahyadri Mountains are lying between this Dang and Maharashtra. Even now this place is administered from Surat. It has got trade with

[Shrimati Jayashri.]

Surat The communication is also with Surat district. I am surprised why it has been taken in the Maharashtra State. It is not from a linguistic point of view that I am saying this. Whatever the language may be, from the point of view of the welfare of the district we should see that no injustice is done to these backward people. They perhaps have not any leader at present to bring their grievances before the House. But I am sure the Members here will do them justice and will take a decision about that district keeping in view the welfare of the people there.

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा (सीकर) : जिस राज्य में, जिस राष्ट्र में, धर्म के अनुसार शासन होता है, उस राज्य में किसी प्रकार का कष्ट या आपत्ति जनता पर नहीं आती है। राम के शासन काल में किसी प्रकार आधी-व्याधि जगत में नहीं थी।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस राज्य पुनर्गठन के विषय पर यद्यपि मैं पहले भी दो तीन बार इसी सदन में अपने विचार प्रकट कर चुका हूं और अब इस विधेयक को पढ़ने के बाद भी मेरा यह दृढ़ निश्चय है कि इस बिल को यदि हम अब भी त्याग दें तो राष्ट्र के कल्याण के लिये, देश के कल्याण के लिये बहुत अच्छा होगा। मैं ने पहले भी कई बार निवेदन किया है और आज फिर करता हूं कि किसी राजनीतिक विद्वेष अथवा राजनीतिक पक्षपात के कारण मैं ऐसा नहीं कह रहा हूं। महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, बिहार, बंगाल इत्यादि जिधर भी हम दृष्टि डालते हैं सभी ओर एक ही वस्तु हमें देखने को मिलती है और हम कहते हैं कि यह केवल बीज मात्र है। आप ने इस विष वृक्ष को बोया तो निश्चित ही आप विष वृक्ष का फल भी भोगेंगे और आप कोई दूसरे नहीं हैं। एतावतः चाहे आप इस समय कांग्रेस पार्टी में हों परन्तु इस राष्ट्र के नागरिक होने के नाते जो कष्ट आप के सिर पड़ेंगे, वे कष्ट मेरे सिर भी पड़ेंगे और दूसरों के सिर भी पड़ेंगे। इस के साथ ही यदि भारत का विघटन हो गया तो आप की जो द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना है वह धरी की धरी रह जायगी। कुछ समय हुआ हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय श्री पंत जी ने यह शब्द कहे थे कि शत्रु हमारे द्वार पर जिहाद की आवाज लगा रहा है और हम यहां चर्चा चला रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि आप अब भी इस दुष्प्रयत्न का परित्याग कर दें। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए मैं इस बिल का हृदय से विरोध करता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उपयुक्त समय आने पर आप लोग अपने कार्य संचालन के लिये राष्ट्र के कल्याण के लिये, राष्ट्र को संगठित करने के लिये कोई सिद्धान्त बनायें। परन्तु यह भाषावार प्रान्त बनाने का प्रश्न भी आप ही ने खड़ा किया है, हम ने खड़ा नहीं किया। अपने खड़े किये हुए प्रश्न के विषय में आज आप को ही पश्चाताप हो रहा है, क्योंकि आप ने अब उस का फल देख लिया है।

महाराष्ट्र के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है। और अब यह है कि फोड़े पर एक और फोड़ा आ गया और वह है श्री देशमुख का त्यागपत्र। मैं समझता हूं कि इस विषय में श्री त्रिवेदी ने ठीक कहा है कि अगर आप ने उन की नहीं सुनी, तो इस बात की आशा नहीं है कि आप किसी और की सुनेंगे।

पंडित कु० चं० शर्मा : हम आप की सुनेंगे।

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा : मैं जानता हूं कि शर्मा जी मेरी सुन रहे हैं, लेकिन यह भी तथ्य है कि वह तभी तक सुनेंगे, जब तक कि उन के हाथ में कुछ करने का अधिकार नहीं है। और जिस दिन वह अधिकार हो जायगा, तब वह ऐसा नहीं कहेंगे। राज्य का मद बड़ी जल्दी सिर पर चढ़ जाता है।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब महाराष्ट्र की नहीं सुनी जा रही है, तो फिर हमारी क्या सुनी जायगी? महाराष्ट्र और बम्बई

के सम्बन्ध में अभी भगवती श्रीमती जयश्री ने कहा है कि समझ में नहीं आता बम्बई न मिलने से महाराष्ट्र का क्या नुकसान हुआ । यह तो वही बात है कि किसी की नाक काटने से क्या नुक्सान होता है ? उस के प्राण तो नहीं जाते ? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि नुक्सान यह हुआ कि नाक शरीर का एक अंग है और वह अंग आप ने शरीर से अलग कर दिया है । हां, यह आप ने ठीक किया कि किसी की नाक काट कर किसी दूसरे के मुख पर नहीं लगाई । और फिर प्रश्न यह भी है कि दूसरे ने वह नाक काटने के लिये कहा ही कब था ? मेरा गुजरात से कोई विद्वेष नहीं है और न ही महाराष्ट्र के प्रति कोई पक्षपात है, क्योंकि न मैं गुजराती हूं और न महाराष्ट्रीय । मुझे तो वे दोनों बन्धु के समान हैं । लेकिन अगर गुजरात ने बम्बई को मांगा होता तो बम्बई के केस का अध्ययन गुजरात की दृष्टि से करना हमारा कर्तव्य हो जाता । स्थिति यह है कि उस की ओर से मांग नहीं हुई और महाराष्ट्र के मुख के ऊपर नासिका के रूप में बम्बई पड़ा हुआ है और महाराष्ट्र के ही शरीर का अंग है । इस बात को आप भी स्वीकार कर रहे हैं, कमीशन भी स्वीकार कर रहा है कि बम्बई महाराष्ट्र का अंग है और जियोग्राफ़िकली (भौगोलिक दृष्टि से) महाराष्ट्र के अन्तर्गत है । महाराष्ट्रीय उस के चारों ओर रहते हैं और वहां उन की जन संख्या ४३ प्रतिशत है । आज इस का भी स्पष्टीकरण कर दिया गया है और वह यह है कि बहुत अधिक संख्या में महाराष्ट्रीय बम्बई सिटी में इसलिये नहीं रह पाते हैं कि वहां रहने के लिये स्थान नहीं मिलता है वे लोग दिन भर बम्बई में काम करते हैं और रात्रि थाना वगैरह स्थानों में चले जाते हैं । ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं नहीं समझता कि बम्बई को महाराष्ट्र से अलग करने का क्या कारण है ।

यह भी कितने खेद की बात है कि अब महाराष्ट्र के साथ वह व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, जिस को adding insult to injury (जले पर नमक छिड़कना) कहते हैं । उस को कहा जा रहा है कि बम्बई उस को नहीं मिला, तो उस को क्या नुक्सान हुआ, पांच वर्ष के बाद फिर इस प्रश्न को देख लेंगे । यह तो वैसा ही है कि किसी की लड़की या बीवी छीन ली और जब मामला मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश हुआ, तो कहा कि हम दोनों समझौता कर लेंगे, अभी दो चार रोज यह स्त्री हमारे पास ही रहने दो, उस के बाद फैसला कर लेंगे कि वह किस के पास रहे । क्या यह महाराष्ट्र के साथ मजाक नहीं है ? क्या इस तरह किडनैपिंग (अपहरण) को कनडोन (माफ) करना उचित है ? मैं महाराष्ट्रीयों की भावनाओं को उभारना नहीं चाहता हूं, लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि अन्याय कर के कहा जा रहा है कि किसी प्रकार का अन्याय नहीं हुआ है ।

इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि वहां पर लूट-मार हुई, क़त्ल हुए, यह हुआ और वह हुआ । इस सम्बन्ध में श्री देशमुख के वक्तव्य में बहुत कुछ प्रकाश डाला जा चुका है, परन्तु मेरा कहना केवल यह है कि कम से कम जांच कर के यह तो देख लिया जाता कि महाराष्ट्रीय दोषी हैं, गुजराती दोषी हैं अथवा गवर्नमेंट दोषी है । जो भी दोषी होता, वह सामने आ जाता और हम लोग कह सकते कि अमुक व्यक्ति दोषी है, उस को दंड दिया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन आज महाराष्ट्रीय को केवल महाराष्ट्रीय होने के नाते कनडेम (बुरा ठहराना) करना और कहना कि उस ने यह गुंडागर्दी की है और वह ज्यादती की है, मेरे विचार में महाराष्ट्रीय के चरित्र के साथ अन्याय करना है । इसलिये मैं स्पष्ट रूप से निवेदन करूंगा कि अच्छे आदमी और बुरे आदमी सब जगह रहते हैं । हो सकता है कि कुछ दुष्टों ने यह कृत्य किये हों । हो सकता है कि कुछ राष्ट्र-विरोधी संस्थायें वहां काम कर रही हों और उन्हों ने स्थिति का अनुचित लाभ उठा कर लोगों को भड़काया हो और

[श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा]

ऐसी हरकतें की हों, जिस से महाराष्ट्र और बम्बई के नाम पर कलंक लगे । इस दशा में बिना किसी प्रकार की जांच के किसी को दोषी ठहराना नितान्त अनुचित बात है । बम्बई में लोग चाहे सरकार की गोली से मरे हों या गुंडों के हाथों मरे हों या अपमानित हुए हों, किसी के भी द्वारा सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई हो, हम को उस के लिये खेद है, लेकिन प्रश्न तो यह है कि हम स्पष्ट रूप से अपराध किस के ऊपर मढ़ें ? उस के लिय जांच की आवश्यकता है और वह की जानी चाहिय थी ।

इसी प्रकार का व्यवहार पंजाब के साथ भी हुआ । होशियारपुर की घटनाओं की चर्चा पिछले दिनों स्थान स्थान पर होती रही है । इस सम्बन्ध में जन संघ के ऊपर बहुत बौछार पड़ती रही है । अगर जन संघ उन घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में अपराधी हो, जन संघ के कार्यकर्ता अपराधी हों, तो उन का पक्षपात करने की मेरी अभिलाषा नहीं है । मैं यह भी नहीं चाहता हूं, कि महा-पंजाब बने या पंजाबी सूबा बने, लेकिन मैं अवश्य चाहता हूं कि अगर हमारी मां, बहिन, बेटी का अपमान हो, तो उस की अच्छी तरह जांच होनी चाहिय और हर एक मां, बहिन, बेटी की इज्जत की रक्षा करना जैसे हमारा कर्तव्य है, वैसे हर कांग्रेसी का भी कर्तव्य है, सरकार का भी कर्तव्य है । मां, बहिन, बेटी हम सब की हैं, इसलिये इस विषय में हम को अपने कर्तव्य से च्युत नहीं होना चाहिये । हम को यह समझ लेना चाहिय कि हिन्दू और सिख एक लम्बे काल से पंजाब में इकट्ठे रहते आ रहे हैं, लेकिन कभी भी उन में ऐसा झगड़ा नहीं हुआ, जैसा कि आज हो रहा है—जिस का कि बीज डाल दिया गया है । स्वयं मास्टर तारासिंह ने कई बार कहा है कि हिंदू और सिख भाई हैं, उन में किसी प्रकार का विरोध नहीं है । फिर भी वहां पर राजनीतिक स्वार्थ बना कर यह झगड़ा खड़ा कर दिया गया और उस झगड़े की प्रतिक्रिया जनता में बड़े भीषण रूप में हुई है, उस का बड़ा भयंकर रूप बना हुआ है । जब हम होशियारपुर गये, तो हम को यह रिपोर्ट मिली कि जिस समय एक सब इंस्पैक्टर आफ पुलिस एक हिन्दू माता की गोदी से गिरे हुए बरस डेढ़ बरस के बच्चे के सिर पर अपना बूट मारने लगा, तो समीप ही खड़े एक हिन्दू सिपाही ने लाठी से मार कर उस के पैर को वहां से हटा दिया । वह बच्चा तो बच गया, लेकिन उस सिपाही की जो दुर्दशा हुई, वह बड़ी दर्दनाक है, बड़ी करुणाजनक है । बहुत से लोगों ने मिल कर उस को पीटा, क्या हुआ, क्या नहीं हुआ, इस प्रश्न में इस समय मैं नहीं जाऊंगा । मैं इस प्रश्न में भी नहीं जाऊंगा कि कौन दोषी है और कौन नहीं । मैं उस सब-इंस्पैक्टर को भी नहीं जानता और उस सिपाही को भी नहीं ।

श्री च० द० पांडे : सिर्फ सुनी हुई बात है ?

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा : अगर मैं वहां पर होता, तो एक डंडा मुझे भी लग जाता, लेकिन मैं ने उस स्थान पर जा कर लोगों से पूछा, अपनी आंखों से सब स्थिति देखी, लोगों की चोटें देखीं । यह सिर्फ सुनी सुनाई बात नहीं है । मैं ने कई माताओं और देवियों की जंगायें और टांगें देखीं, जिन पर तेरह चौदह दिन के बाद भी लाठियों के निशान और नील पड़े हुए थे और एक देवी की कंधे की हड्डी भी टूटी हुई देखी और वहां की मेडिकल एसोसियेशन की रिपोर्ट भी देखी । मैं ने वहां अपने मित्र, श्री दीवान चन्द शर्मा को भी पूछा, लेकिन चूंकि वह चंडीगढ़ गये हुए थे, इसलिये उन से बात-चीत न हो सकी । मैं और भी अधिकारियों से मिला और उन से बात-चीत की । यह सब कुछ होने पर भी मैं किसी प्रकार की दुर्भावना से किसी व्यक्ति पर, अथवा किसी दल पर अथवा किसी सम्प्रदाय विशेष पर कोई आरोप लगाना नहीं चाहता हूं । मेरा

कहना तो केवल यह है कि इस के द्वारा जो विद्वेष की अग्नि भड़कने वाली है, उस से हमारे राष्ट्र को हानि पहुंचे बिना नहीं रहेगी ।

यही उड़ीसा के बारे में है । बिहार बंगाल के बारे में आप कल और उस से पहले भी सुन चुके हैं और आगे भी सुनेंगे । क्या वस्तु बंगाल को मिलनी चाहिये, क्या बिहार को मिलनी चाहिये और क्या इन प्रदेशों से छीननी चाहिये यह प्रश्न तो बाद को खड़ा होगा । कल हमारे सामने बिहार के बन्धुओं ने अपना पक्ष रखा और कहा कि उन के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है । उधर बंगाली बन्धु कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है । इस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि पास पास के रहने वालों में शत्रुता की भावना पैदा हो रही है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : शत्रुता नहीं है ।

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा : शत्रुता के क्या कोई सींग पूंछ होती है । शत्रुता यही है कि किसी की जमीन छीनी जा रही है, किसी का मकान छीना जा रहा है । यही शत्रुता है, और शत्रुता क्या होती है ।

यदि मुझे सरकार की नीति पर शंका नहीं करनी है तब भी मुझे यही निवेदन करना है कि इस बिल को कुछ समय के लिये टाल दिया जाये । दूसरी बात शंका की आती है । उस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस जोनल काउंसिल्स (प्रादेशिक परिषदों) को देखने के बाद मेरे दिल में शंका और दृढ़ होती है । कुछ लोगों ने इन काउंसिल्स को पसन्द भी किया है कि दो दो और चार चार प्रदेशों को इन के द्वारा मिला दिया जायगा । परन्तु यदि देखा जाये तो मालूम होगा कि इन काउंसिल्स में एक भी सदस्य निर्वाचित नहीं होगा, सब नामिनेटेड होंगे । यही गवर्नमेंट को राय देंगे और इन की रिपोर्ट किसी असेम्बली के सामने नहीं रखी जायगी । यह तो प्रजातंत्र का गला घोंटने का उपाय मालूम देता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऐसा नहीं है ।

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा : मेरा मुख है इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि दस हाथ का हिरन होता है । किन्तु मैं इस बिल में एक भी धारा ऐसी नहीं पाता जिस में यह दिखाई दे कि इन काउंसिल्स का एक भी सदस्य निर्वाचित होगा, चाहे वह पार्लियामेंट (संसद्) के द्वारा निर्वाचित हो या और किसी प्रकार निर्वाचित हो । ये लोग तो चीफ मिनिस्टरों (मुख्य मंत्रियों) के, प्राइम मिनिस्टर (प्रधान मंत्री) के या यहां के किसी अन्य मिनिस्टर के नामिनेटेड (नामनिर्दिष्ट) लोग होंगे, या आफिसर्स के नामिनेटेड लोग होंगे । यह बिल्कुल एक आफिशियल सर्किल (सरकारी विभाग) बन जायेगा । यह तो एग्जीक्यूटिव (कार्यपालिका) और लेजिस्लेचर (विधान मंडल) के बीच एक बड़े संघर्ष का कारण हो सकता है । सरकार लेजिस्लेचर की शक्ति को इस तरह दबाना चाहती है और इस के लिये यह मार्ग अपनाया गया है । यदि आप इस बीज को इस बिल में रख कर पास कराना चाहते हैं तो मैं कहूंगा कि इस में कुछ संशोधन करना चाहिये और निर्वाचन का भाव इस में रखना चाहिये ।

मैं ने प्रवर समिति के मतभेदों के कुछ अंशों में देखा है । मेरा निश्चय है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को पंजाब से अलग रखना अनुचित है । हो सकता है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों को अपनी कुर्सी जाने का खतरा दिखाई दिया हो और इसलिये उन्हों ने इस को पंजाब से अलग रखने का प्रयत्न किया हो । यह सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है, इस के उत्तर में भी सीमा है, पश्चिमी में भी सीमा है और यह शत्रु देशों से घिरा हुआ है । जिन को हम मित्र देश कहते हैं वे भी अपनी सेनाओं को फैला फैला कर हमारी सीमाओं की

[श्री नन्दलाल शर्मा]

ओर बढ़ते आ रहे हैं । ऐसी परिस्थिति में भी हम इस इलाके को सी० प्रदेश बना कर केन्द्र शासित रखना चाहते हैं । ऐसा करने से यह प्रदेश कमजोर हो जायेगा । मैं समझता हूं यह अनुचित होगा । सब बातों को देखते हुए यही उचित मालूम होता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को पंजाब के साथ मिलाना चाहिये । पर ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया यह इस बिल को बनाने वाले ही जानते होंगे । कमीशन ने इस को पंजाब में मिलाने के पक्ष में रिपोर्ट दी थी, पर उस को स्वीकार न कर के यह परिवर्तन किया गया है । यह अनुचित है । मेरा विश्वास है कि मेरी इन बातों पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा । आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो मैं इस के लिये संशोधन भी रखूंगा । किन्तु इस समय तो मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना है कि मैं इस विधेयक का हृदय से विरोध करता हूं और सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि इस को लौटा ले । उपयुक्त समय आने पर, जबकि दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना द्वारा देश को समृद्ध बना लिया जाये, तब इस पर विचार किया जाये । उस समय तक राज्यों का पुनर्गठन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

Shri Nesamony (Nagercoil): The Joint Committee have done a very good job in redrawing the map of India, but my complaint is that they have not adopted the same principles in the settlement of the boundaries for the various States. Particularly, I should like to say a few words about the Shencotta taluk. This is the taluk which is proposed to be transferred from Travancore-Cochin to Madras.

It was unfortunate that no Member of that area was included in the Joint Committee which settled the fate of the Tamil taluks of Travancore-Cochin and consequently our case was decided *ex parte*. The agreements of the Travancore-Cochin State and the Madras State were made over our heads without our knowledge without consulting us; and, most of the things became a *fait accompli* at the time when the Bill was put before this House by the Joint Committee. The Madras Government, probably because of the conflicting opinions about the Dakshina Pradesh and because they lost heart after the communique of the Government announced on the 16th January that the taluks of Devikulam and Peermede were denied to them, were indifferent and said "yes" to everything that was proposed to them. In para 294 of their report, the S. R. C. have said:

> "The Shenkottah taluk is partly an enclave in Tirunelveli district of Madras State and the percentage of Tamil-speaking people in this taluk is about 93. Physically and geographically it belongs to Tirunelveli district in which it should now merge."

I underline the words "physically and geographically it belongs to Tirunelveli District". On the 16th January, when the Government issued a communique denying the rights of Devikulam and Peermede to be merged with the Madurai District and that of a portion of the Shencottah taluk with the Tirunelveli District, the whole of Tamil Nad protested irrespective of party affiliation. That was characterised as foolish on the floor of the House. But, the fact remains that it was an insult to the Tamils, and that we suffer because the principles varied with territory and territory and with region and region. The words used in the communique issued on the 16th January were "the western-most portion of the Shencottah taluk lying to the west of the Western Ghats". But subsequently when the Bill was introduced here, that wording was changed and they said "Puliyara Hill pakuthy". When this Bill went before the Joint Committee, probably, there were none in that Committee who knew the geography of that place. They said, well, delete "excluding Puliyara pakuthy". They deleted this on the 2nd of July.

It is stated on page 4 of the report of the Joint Committee that the Travancore-Cochin Government has, on the 1st of July, transferred a territory along the watershed line and added it on to an adjoining taluk. The Travancore-Cochin Government has sabotaged the deliberations of the Joint Committee. The Madras Government agreed to it. I do not know at whose instance it was done. Some person might have had a brain wave and in his ingenuity he discovered that it was along the watershed line, an imaginary line. I am thankful that they did not think of longitudes and latitudes. Where is this imaginary line? It is a range of hills. Where is this line, nobody knows. What are the portions that have been transferred, nobody knows, except that the communique says that a portion of this taluk has been added on to the adjoining taluk. On the 2nd of July, the Committee sat for deliberation. This action, whether of the Travancore-Cochin Government or the Madras Government or of the Central Government, is a breach of privilege of this House. When the Joint Committee was seized of the question, there has been this readjustment of territory between the Travancore-Cochin Government and the Madras Government. I may even say that it is a contempt of this High Court of Parliament, whoever may be guilty. Not that I move that action must be taken for contempt; I say, constitutionally, this is a breach of privilege of this House, and a contempt of the High Court of this Parliament. I submit that the rights of the people have been bartered away. Why? For no fault of theirs. They demanded that they should be merged with the Madras State. The S.R.C. gave their verdict that physically and geographically they formed part of Tirunelveli district. Where is this watershed line? The railway line from Shencottah to Trivandrum pierces through this area. The road from Trivandrum to Shencottah passes through this area. There are gaps. Where is the watershed line? It is not an impenetrable forest where people cannot go. It can be approached through a number of roads. Most of the approaches are from Shencottah and not from the Travancore side. What is the watershed here? They say, watershed line. There is one river, a tributary of another river, which has its origin in one of the hills. It is the Achankoil river. That forms the boundary between Shencottah taluk and Quilon taluk. That is now considered to be the watershed line. There is another hill stream which joins a big river down below. That is said to be the watershed line. Just for the sake of these two hill streams, to bring in the principle of watershed line is absolutely unwarranted, is most inequitable and unjust. This is a thing that must be rectified. I believe the Home Ministry would consider this matter very seriously. We are all aggrieved by this. The economic life of the people of Shencottah is bound up with these hills. Their green manure is got from here, their grazing grounds are here, their implements of husbandry are made from here and their fuel is gathered from these forests. They are denied all these privileges. They are told, you must go leaving the land. I submit this is most inequitable. This decision calls for reconsideration.

At the instance of the Central Government, the two Governments have agreed that there must be a division along the watershed line. I ask in all humility, when Peermede and Devikulam have been denied to us, why not the principle of the watershed line be adopted there. If straightening the boundaries be the determining factor, why not give us Peermede and Devikulam taking into consideration the straightening the borders of Madura and Coimbatore districts? If it is a matter of economic development, why not the Periyar basin which is a game sanctuary be given to the Madras State? The Central Government is aware of the scramble that is going on regarding Parambikkulam. The catchment area is in the Madras State and only one of the several dams is

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going to be constructed in Travancore-Cochin State. All parties, the communists, the R.S.P., the K.S.P. and P.S.P. are up against the Madras Government. They say that they would not allow us to even go through the territory to survey the area. That is the attitude of Travancore-Cochin. You set aside all principles. The Joint Committee says, so far as Shencottah is concerned, it is along the watershed line and if it is Devikulam and Peermede, it cannot be given and it must go to Travancore Cochin State. I fail to see the wisdom of this decision.

There is another great injustice done to us in clause 4. I refer to the power given to the State Government to create districts. In the matter of Coorg, in the matter of Ajmere it is said that it shall be constituted into separate districts. In the case of the four taluks which comprise nearly 800 square miles of territory and 8½ lakhs of people, they are added on to Tirunelveli which is already a big district. Nobody cared to find out whether these four taluks could form one unit of administration from the point of view of law and order, communications, medical aid, etc. Nobody looked into the matter because they are not in possession of the facts. Still, this is a discrimination between one State and another, as is evident at every page of this report. If you stick to a principle, that principle must be accepted and applied to all the States and there should not be any discrimination.

I endorse every word of what Shri Frank Anthony said so far as the minorities are concerned. As our area is being proposed to be integrated with Madras according to the present distribution of States, a large majority of the Tamils have been left in the Travancore-Cochin State. It would be about 10 lakhs.

Shri Achuthan Gangannur): What about the Malayalees in the four taluks?

Shri Nesamony: I am coming to that; do not be in a hurry. We will safeguard you. The same things that we claim must be given to all Malayalees. It is our bitter experience that the Malayalee Government which was there did not give us freedom to educate our children in our mother tongue. Consequently, the people whose mother tongue has been Tamil have been turned into Malayalees. We fought against it. I may tell you that during the last four years the schools where Malayalam was taught are now becoming Tamil schools. There was a time when everybody was compelled to learn Malayalam because no provision was made for Tamil. When provision is made every one will take to his mother tongue, so that adequate provision has to be made in the Bill itself as Shri Frank Anthony has said. Do not leave it to the local Governor or the Zonal Council. There must be a provision in the Bill itself to guarantee the rights of the minorities so far as their education and culture are concerned.

I have appraised the Home Ministry also of a lacuna in the States Reorganisation Bill in respect of the advocates of the southern areas which are being integrated with Tinnevelly District and I have proposed an amendment to that clause. I believe that it will receive the proper attention of the Home Minister.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh (Amravati West): The Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee, as was expected, contains no major changes, except only a few minor changes here and there. Still, I welcome some of the changes especially in respect of Maharashtra. As you know, there was a great agitation in Maharashtra over some points regarding the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission and afterwards a series of incidents have happened and today the final proposal is before us. I welcome the proposal contained in clause 9 of the Bill regarding the formation of Maharashtra to a great extent.

The Commission had recommended the formation of two States as far as the Marathi-speaking people were concerned. One was Vidarbha and the other was not a pure uni-lingual State but a bi-lingual State, to call it correctly in the language of my friend Shri S. K. Patil, a balanced bi-lingual State with Gujarat and Maharashtra. After that in Vidarbha as well as in Maharashtra there was a great agitation regarding this recommendation because since long there has been a legitimate demand in Maharashtra to bring together all the Marathi-speaking people in one area with Bombay as its capital. Though Bombay is not there today, Maharashtra is there and to that extent I welcome that proposal. Of course, I know that all sections, and especially the Marathi speaking people, are not very much satisfied, but as far as Vidarbha is concerned, it has satisfied to some extent. Of course, in Vidarbha also there is a great demand, and it is legitimate also, that Bombay should be included in Maharashtra. and I hope our Home Minister, though not now, will consider this demand after some time.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Not now.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: I will come to the question of Bombay at the end of my speech.

Firstly, I would like to make out some points about the boundaries of the proposed State of Maharashtra. Today I have heard from Seth Govind Das about some of the border disputes between Maharashtra—Vidarbha and Madhya Pradesh. I was surprised to find my respected friend Seth Govind Das criticising my friend Dr. Khedkar who is the President of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee. He went to the extent of saying that the President of the Vadarbha Provincial Congress Committee was unnecessarily speaking on these border areas at this time. and for a peaceful atmosphere it is better not to discuss the border area problem at this stage. I wonder when Seth Govind Das was eager to discuss this question at all. I know from my own experience that Dr. Khedkar requested him repeatedly, as he happens to be the President of the Mahakosal Provincial Congress Committee, and also Pandit Shukla, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, to adjust some areas which are claimed by Vidarbha from Mahakosal. I can say from the figures in the handbook of census figures published by Government that Berhampore which is a taluk in Nimar District of Madhya Pradesh, contains a Marathi-speaking population of 72 per cent. I wonder how, after reading this also, Seth Govind Das says that there is no area in Mahakosal or Madhya Pradesh which contains more than 70 per cent. of Marathi-speaking people. Because he has got that Taluk with him he can say, we should not demand it, but is he prepared to sit around a discussion table with friends from Vidarbha? I can give a guarantee that my friend Dr. Khedkar is ready to sit. Only a few days ago, he had requested Seth Govind Das and Pandit Shukla, but nobody turned up in Delhi or Nagpur to discuss this problem, and still they say we should not raise this question now.

In the same way, there are some other taluks in Madhya Pradesh which the Marathi-speaking people or Vidarbha can claim on grounds of population, though the majority may not be 70 per cent. There is one taluk called Sansar, another called Multai, and there are other border revenue circles with a majority of Marathi-speaking people which have been included by this Bill in Madhya Pradesh. I wonder how the Commission recommended some of these taluks and revenue circles to be included in Madhya Pradesh. In the case of Vidarbha they have committed a great injustice as far as the border problem is concerned, because in the recommendation they have said that they are taking the district as the unit in respect of Vidarbha. Only eight districts have they given to the proposed Vidarbha, and no taluks or revenue circles were broken up for the sake of the formation of Vidarbha, while in other cases they have broken up taluks and revenue

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circles, and in the case of Bombay we see in clause 8 of this Bill that some villages of Thana and Borivali taluks have been broken up and given to the Centrally administered Bombay. So, there is no set up principles which seem to demarcate these boundaries, and therefore I would request the Home Minister at least at this stage to consider the appointment of a boundary commission. It is no use saying that no boundary commission will be appointed, that the people concerned should sit together and settle the matter amicably. How is it possible to bring a man who has gained to an amicable settlement? It is human nature that a man who has gained is naturally reluctant to come to a settlement; the man who wants it moves about him but he says "No, no." So, you should settle this matter if possible by arbitration. That is not practicable in my opinion. The only solution to this border problem is the appointment of a boundary commission. I will go to the extent of saying that you may provide that the decision of the commission will be final and that there will be no appeal, as we have made it in the case of the constituencies delimited by the Delimitation Commission. Why not do it here also? Why is the Government afraid of this? There will be no dispute after the findings which will be final. Some High Court Judge or other impartial person can be appointed, to go to the disputed areas and settle the problem. This is the only solution to bring about an atmosphere of calmness. Otherwise, even after the formation of the States, disputes and rivalry will continue for all time. Therefore, with all the force at my command, I would urge the Home Minister to appoint such a boundary commission.

Now, I come to the provision regarding High Courts, which is contained in clause 50. It has been provided therein that there will be a joint High Court for the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra and for the Part C State of Bombay. I do not know why this arrangement has been made. I heard my hon. friend Shri R. D. Misra, who is a good lawyer and a constitutionalist also, saying that this is not also in accordance with the Constitution. I do not know the relevancy for his saying so, because I have not read the relevant article which he mentioned. But from the practical point of view, I can say that the proposed arrangement is not a feasible solution.

As you know, the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat are going to be two separate States, and as such, their local laws are bound to be different, both local laws as well as revenue laws. In the face of this, to say that all these three States, including the Part C State of Bombay, will be under the jurisdiction of one High Court, will not, in my opinion, bring about a peaceful solution. From the point of view of the administration of justice and the convenience of the people also, it will not be a feasible solution.

I would, therefore, urge the Home Minister to provide for three separate High Courts for these three States. One point that has been made in favour of a joint High Court is that Government are anxious to keep up the high standard and traditions which the Bombay High Court has maintained all along. I do appreciate the anxiety on the part of Government in this regard. But I can put forward another solution to achieve the same objective in view. I hope my Gujarati friends will not look at it with suspicion. The solution that I am suggesting is that the jurisdiction of the Maharashtra High Court can be extended to the Bombay city for a period of five years. At least for five years, this experiment could be tried. In this way, the standard of the Bombay High Court could be kept up; and at the same time, there could be also separate

High Courts for the two States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

5-33 P.M.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

So far as Gujarat is concerned, there will not be any difficulty either, because in Saurashtra, there is already a High Court functioning, and that High Court can very well serve the needs of the new Gujarat State, and Government would not be put to difficulty of establishing a new High Court for them.

I am very much thankful to the Joint Committee for the provision they have made in connection with the Legislative Council for the State of Maharashtra. In the original Bill, such a provision was not there. As you know, Maharashtra is going to be a very big State with a population of nearly three crores, including that in Marathwada. The setting up of a Legislative Council will serve the different interests of the different regions of Maharashtra, and the varied people will be able to represent their interests in that Council.

I am also thankful to the Home Minister for having embodied the Nagpur agreement in the present Bill. Before the formation of these States, there was an agreement entered into between the respective leaders of Marathwada, Nagpur, Vidarbha and Maharashtra, in connection with the safeguarding of the interests of the backward areas in the respective regions. Almost all the big leaders had signed that agreement. In the original Bill, there was no provision to this effect. From the Vidarbha area, there was a demand from certain sections for the establishment of regional council. As far as this proposal is concerned, I am opposed to it, especially so far as Maharashtra is concerned, because I believe that the establishment of regional councils in Maharashtra is bound to create a separatist mentality in the different regions of this State. Therefore, the best solution was to have embodied this agreement somehow or other in the present Bill. I am satisfied that the essence of this agreement has been accepted by making provision for three separate development boards for these three different regions.

I now come to the most heated question of the Bombay city. Much has been said already on this matter, and rather, it has become the centre of discussion on the floor of this House. So, I would not go into the details of it or its merits. Much has been said already in regard to this matter both inside this House and also outside. The only point that I would like to stress is that up till now, whether in the House or outside in the press, no sound argument has been advanced by the people concerned or the persons interested, for keeping the Bombay city out of the State of Maharashtra.

Even if we look at this question from the Government's point of view, we shall find that the Prime Minister has already agreed that the Bombay city belongs to Maharashtra geographically. If you will read clause 8 of the Bill also, you will see how the city of Bombay is a part of Maharashtra. Clause 8 defines the new Part C State of Bombay as comprising the following territories:

> "(a) Greater Bombay,
>
> (b) Borivali taluka of Thana district, except the villages of Bhayandar, Dongri, Ghod Bunder, Kashi, Mire, Rai Murdhe and Uttan, and
>
> (c) the villages of Mulund and Nahur in Thana taluka of Thana district."

So, you will see that the new State of Bombay consists of Greater Bombay plus some villages and talukas of Thana district. In other words, I might say that this city of Bombay has stretched its hands, fingers and legs into the Maharashtra area. That is but natural. It must form part of Maharashtra, in the interests of its

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future growth. So, if you do not include the city of Bombay in Maharashtra, it will adversely affect the growth of the Maharashtra State and also the growth of the Bombay city itself, because Bombay has not much land otherwise on which to grow. Therefore, I would urge with all the emphasis at my command that the city of Bombay should be merged with Maharashtra.

If any difficulty is felt in that regard, I could give a solution to that even at this late stage. If there is any difficulty to merge it with Maharashtra at present, then it can be under Central administration for a definite period of two or three years, and thereafter, it should automatically merge with Maharashtra, if it is not settled otherwise by Parliament. I hope Government will give due consideration to this solution which I have suggested.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): The Bill has as many as 131 clauses and six schedules, and many of the provisions are either unnecessary or extraneous to the matter of reorganisation. I say 'unnecessary' because I feel that the provision, particularly dealing with the question of Legislative Councils, is not treated properly. I feel that I am voicing the opinion of many here when I say that Legislative Councils are not necessary in the new set-up. Many arguments may be advanced in support of this argument; I do not want to adduce all those arguments, but I will confine my remarks to one or two points.

Everybody here will agree with me that the second chambers in the various States are not fulfilling the historic role for which they were established by the Constitution-makers. Much of the work that is transacted by the Legislative Councils is being discharged properly and adequately by the Assemblies. So it would be proper to do away with this costly machinery which has outlived its purpose. Therefore, I oppose all the provisions which relate to the establishment of Legislative Councils in the States.

I said that certain provisions in the Bill are extraneous. Last time, when I was speaking on the Bill before it was referred to the Joint Committee, I said that the Zonal Councils are quite outside the question of reorganisation of States. If the Government feel strongly that there should be Zonal Councils, then the matter could have been discussed and deliberated upon in a calmer atmosphere more thoroughly at a later stage. So I feel that Zonal Councils are extraneous; in my opinion, they are unnecessary. What is the purpose of setting up these Councils?

They are meant to be advisory, or consultative bodies, and many of the matters which have been entrusted to these Councils in the Bill do not in any way serve the broader purpose which has been kept in view, the purpose of the integrity and unity of the country.

You, Sir, may remember that reorganisation is not at all a disintegrating move. On the other hand, reorganisation of States will strengthen the unity of the country instead of disintegrating it. The idea of Zonal Councils will rather import into the scheme of reorganisation a disruptive element.

If these Zonal Councils become more and more powerful, in course of time they may become more powerful than the States and they may even become more powerful than the Central Government. If then the Central Government become weak, or unstable, these Zonal Councils may become Zonal States and the whole of India may be disintegrated that way. It may or may not happen, but however I feel that at the present moment, the Zonal Councils are unnecessary and quite extraneous for the purpose of reorganisation of States.

Regarding the delimitation of constituencies, I may say that the provisions in the Bill are far from satisfactory. In many areas the whole picture will be disturbed because of a through and great change brought about as a result of this reorganisation. Especially in Karnataka and in certain other areas, there will be great change. The summary powers and summary procedure contemplated in the Bill will not help us in bringing about proper delimitation. I feel that the procedure that has been contemplated in the Delimitation Act should be incorporated to the very letter in this Bill. According to the present Bill the Delimitation Commission may take the help of associate members, and after considering the delimitation proposals, they need not hear public opinion. They may not sit in public. They may not invite public comments on their proposals. So I feel that it would do a lot of injustice in the matter of delimitation. By the experience we have had in the past, I feel it will not be safe to entrust most of the powers to the Delimitation Commission and await their decision. I feel that the more elaborate procedure contemplated in the original Act of 1952 should be followed to the fullest extent even in this case.

Secondly, according to the Bill, five associate members may be nominated by the Central Government. I feel that even here an amendment is required. Instead of five, there should be seven, and, as far as possible, the existing associate members, that is, those associate members who served as such in the past, should be appointed as associate members in future.

Apart from these, I may draw the attention of the House to one or two problems of my own State, the new State of Mysore. I am happy that Karnataka is going to be formed. But, unfortunately, some of the areas which ought to form part and parcel of the new Karnataka State have been left out. Maybe due to oversight, maybe due to negligence; but, anyway, I do not know the reason why some of the areas which ought to have been in the new Karnataka State have been left out.

I may draw the attention of the House to the case of Talwadi firka in Coimbatore district. That firka is entirely a Kannada area. 95 per cent. of the people speak Kannada. There is no dispute about it. Even the Madras Government would say that the people in Talwadi firka speak only Kannada language and there is no objection in any quarter if it is included in the Karnataka State. So, I feel that Talwadi firka in Coimbatore district which is just adjacent to Mysore district may be included. I have tabled an amendment for this purpose.

Secondly, there is the case of the Madakasira taluk in Anantapur district. Nearly 60 per cent. of the people in Madakasira speak Kannada and it is surrounded by the Mysore State. The people of Madakasira have, in all the borders, to meet Kannada people and they have got much in common with the Mysoreans. I do not think there is any dispute about the majority of the people speaking Kannada. I was told that a decision was almost taken to join Madakasira taluk to Mysore State but, somehow or other, some extraneous pressure was brought in and it was not added to Mysore State. If it is so, I am very sorry. I feel that the case of Madakasira should be considered very sympathetically and at this stage itself it should be included in the new Karnataka State.

Thirdly, I wanted to draw the attention of the Minister to the question of Kasergode. The question of Kasergode has caused a lot of tension in that area. Hundreds of people had come from that area to Delhi to represent their case but without any avail. So unfortunately, those people had to go away disappointed. I am not asking for the entire Kasergode taluk to be included in the new Karnataka State. I only want that portion up to the Chandragiri river, adjacent to Karnataka to be included in the new Karnataka State. I know my Malayalee friends may feel hurt.

Shri A. M. Thomas Ernakulam: What about Belgaum?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I will come to it. I feel that the hon. Member will agree with me that people who stay in that particular area north of the Chandragiri river speak Kannada and public opinion is in favour of joining it with Karnataka.

An Hon. Member: Are you from that area?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am not from that area. That is why I take a dispassionate view of things.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Can the hon. Member enlighten this House with regard to the percentage of Kannada-speaking people there?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am told that in that area north of the Chandragiri river about 55 to 60 per cent. speak Kannada.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Only 18 per cent.; even according to their own report it is only 18 per cent.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: That is wrong. I feel that public opinion in that area is for joining with Karnataka.

An Hon. Member: Not at all.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There are several other matters which are of minor character. I feel that a Boundary Commission should be set up to settle them. I feel that the Zonal Councils cannot possibly deal with these questions because the purpose of these Zonal Councils is entirely different. The Zonal Council cannot function as Boundary Commissions.

I want now to deal with the question of Bombay. Most of the Members have spoken on it and the debate on the S.R. Bill has become, somehow or other, a debate on Bombay and Bombay alone. It is quite natural that my hon. friends from Maharashtra feel strongly about the matter. It has taken the toll of a Minister only yesterday. Many people in the Bombay Assembly have resigned on this issue, and it has created a crisis. Though the Bombay issue appears to be a small matter, I may say this has let loose a crisis which has enveloped the whole of India. It has become a national issue. The Government should not treat this issue in a cavalier fashion. We felt very sorry yesterday when we heard Shri Deshmukh stating that this issue, and even the wider issue, I suppose, or reorganisation was not discussed in a democratic manner by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has said very often that he is a great believer in democracy. May I draw his attention to one of his famous essays, written about himself? In that he says, if Jawaharlal turns a fascist, what will happen to the country? He has answered it himself. He has said that it will be a great tragedy for the country. May I ask him humbly whether he should not remember the very essay he has written and take lessons from it?

It is very astonishing that the Prime Minister should make a statement of policy in Bombay on a party platform. He said that he made that announcement in Bombay and he was ready to submit all the proceedings. I am astonished to know how the proceedings of a particular party could have any value for the House. How can he submit the proceedings of the A.I.C.C. before the House and how can we take cognizance of those proceedings? I am very sorry that he is not making any distinction between the party and the Government. By mistake or by oversight or in a hurry he might have said that he made the policy statement in Bombay. It is unfortunate that such a thing should happen and it is a great blunder that the Prime Minister has committed.

I feel that if the Congress High Command had taken all the other political parties in the country into confidence and called a Round Table Conference to discuss the entire matter threadbare,....

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Even the Cabinet Minister is not consulted.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:.....then their decision would have been democratic, and much of the trouble, much of the chaos and muddle that is prevailing in the country today would have been avoided. Unfortunately, the Congress High Command or the few people who man that High Command, thought that by solving the question of reorganisation of States themselves, they would be strengthening their party. But it was a great mistake that they have committed. They thought that by successfully implementing the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission, they would be able to destroy the opposition. But even there, they were mistaken. On the other hand, the forces let loose by the Congress as a consequence of their decision were beyond their control and were beyond their expectations.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt.—Central): It is past six now.

Mr. Speaker: I give every Member twenty minutes to speak. I am prepared to sit for five minutes more.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I want about ten minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: I that case, the hon. Member can continue tomorrow.

6-02 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 27th July, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

[Thursday, 26th July, 1956]

COLUMNS

MINUTES OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 977

Shri B. G. Mehta presented the Minutes of the Estimates Committee (1955-56), Vol. 5, No. 1.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION 977

Shri Dasaratha Deb presented a petition signed by seventy-four petitioners in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1956.

COLUMNS

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 977—1114

Motion to consider the States Reorganisation Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, was moved by the Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant). The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 27TH JULY, 1956.

Consideration of States Reorganisation Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee and Private Members' Bills.